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NEW ORLEANS AND FOOTBALL PICTURES

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Cotton Exchange building.

Hennen building.

CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS'S BUSIEST FINANCIAL CENTRE.

Tennison.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, December 11, 1902

Mayor Low's Difficult Task.

THE CITIZENS' UNION of New York has performed a valuable and timely service for the cause of good municipal government by giving to the public a brief summary, based on its own investigations, of what has actually been accomplished in the several departments of the present municipal administration since Mr. Low became mayor ten months ago. The showing is timely because there has been of late a growing disposition even among many persons entirely sympathetic and friendly toward the Low administration to question whether as much progress had been made in remedying the old abuses fastened upon the city by its former Tammany rulers as might reasonably have been expected. The array of facts and figures submitted by the Citizens' Union answers this question in a very satisfactory way. The proof thus furnished ought to be convincing on the main point, as to the general excellence of Mayor Low's conduct of affairs, to all who are open to conviction on that subject.

We do not deny that Mayor Low has made mistakes and committed, perhaps, serious blunders. Being human himself and having to work through human instrumentalities, many not of his own choosing, that also was to be expected. But we do affirm that, considering the conditions prevailing when he entered office as mayor of the greater New York, the tremendous difficulties involved in readjusting and reorganizing the administrative machinery of a city of nearly four million people, the hindrances and embarrassments, some inevitable and some unexpected, thrown in his way by existing laws and ordinances, and by the action of both his open enemies and his alleged friends, and more than all, the comparatively brief time he has had to work out his plans and purposes—in view of all these circumstances and conditions, we doubt if any living man placed in a similar position and with similar limitations upon him could have done better than Mayor Low has done; could have been able at this date to give a better account of his stewardship than Mayor Low is able to give at the end of ten months of his administration.

Nothing is easier than fault-finding with public servants; nothing easier than sweeping charges and wholesale accusations such as are now being made against the Low government, to the effect that corruption in the police department is as prevalent as it was in Tammany days; that vice and crime are even greater in volume and more obtrusive; that wastefulness and extravagance are marking the course of the administration to an extent hitherto unknown. Specific evidence is adduced by the Citizens' Union to show that one and all of these charges and accusations are either gross exaggerations or absolutely untrue. The police department, which comes in for the most severe criticism, is still far from what it should be and undoubtedly from what it would be if Mayor Low had been allowed a free hand in its reorganization, and not been tied up by certain laws from ridding the department of evils and abuses fastened on it by long years of Tammany domination. Even with these handicaps upon him, Mayor Low has made much real and substantial progress in police reform and is slowly, but none the less surely, bringing about a state of affairs here that will fulfill every just and reasonable expectation. If all is not accomplished in the betterment of police conditions by the close of his term that was hoped for at the utmost, the fault will be chiefly with the absurd and vicious law limiting the term of the mayor of New York to two years. This same foolish charter provision must be held responsible for the incomplete and disappointing condition in which other reforms will doubtless be found at the end of Mayor Low's term. No man not endowed with miraculous powers can do in two years what in all reason and common sense he should be given not less than six years to perform, and we are glad to observe that in his very timely and suggestive remarks at the recent Republican Club dinner, Governor Odell earnestly commended the course of Mayor Low.

It is now predicted that Tammany will swing back into power again at the end of Mayor Low's term. This is the boast of his enemies and the lugubrious prophecy of the croakers and malcontents among his former supporters. The enormous vote for Coler in greater New York is said to point unmistakably to the recrudescence of Tammany. Perhaps it does. But if New York returns to the mire of Tammany government again in 1903 it will not be the fault of Mayor Low and his associates in the present administration. They have done, and are

doing, all that it is possible to do, humanly speaking, to carry out the platform on which they were elected. They are giving the city honest government; they are spending the people's money for the people's benefit and not for the benefit of their own pockets; they are administering every department of the government in a spirit and manner worthy of an enlightened and civilized people.

If the metropolis is turned back from this path of promise and progression, and plunged again into the old wallow of ignorance, incompetence, filth, and brutality of Tammany domination, it will be chiefly the fault of that body of citizens who, while they helped to elect Mayor Low, are doing all in their power to obstruct his work and defeat his purposes by their petulant fault-finding, their uncharitable, unjust, and needless criticism, and their absurd and unreasonable demands.

A Treat for Leslie's Readers.

THE Christmas number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, which will appear on December 18th, will have unusually attractive features. The cover, in beautiful colors, presents a picture of Santa Claus at the telephone. A large picture puzzle, for the solution of which \$100 in prizes is offered, will prove of the utmost interest to every reader. A unique feature will be an entire page of handsomely illustrated Christmas postal cards, and which can be utilized as holiday remembrances and sent by mail to friends at home or abroad. Additional special features will include the last story, "A Gold Mine in Africa," written by George Alfred Henty, the world's best writer of tales of adventure for boys, whose untimely death at Weymouth, England, occurred recently, and "My First Offense," a delightful sketch by Joaquin Miller. The illustrations will comprise a brilliant cover, designed by Milton Baneroff; "Raptures of Christmas Morning in the Nursery," by Miss Maria Kirk, a skillful picture of child life; "Stealing a Glimpse of the Christmas-tree," a spirited drawing by Gordon H. Grant; "A Wireless Christmas Greeting in Mid-Ocean," an ingenious effort by Eliot Kean; "A Reminiscence of the Campaign in China," by Sydney Adamson, who has traveled much; a page of animal pictures, by Frank Verbeck, of "bear"-drawing fame; and also drawings of much merit by Hy. Mayer, William Clarke, Miss F. L. Boughton, W. H. Hyatt, and others. Experts with the camera, among them being L. L. Roush, Underwood & Underwood, Sarony, Luckey, and Dunn, will contribute pleasing photographs. Besides the letterpress already mentioned there will be a Western story of intense interest, "The Madam of Cattleland," by the rising novelist, Gertrude Potter Daniels; an entertaining tale, "The Response of the Oracle," by Roselle Mercier Montgomery; a touching story of childhood in the slums, "Esther's Strange Christmas," by John Mathews; and stories and articles of holiday interest, by Harry Beardsley, L. A. Maynard, Oliver Stead, Rodney Blake and others, with delightful poems by Minna Irving and Edward W. Barnard. A number so replete with good things must commend itself to every household.

A Wonderful Congressional Canvass.

NOT IN two-thirds of a century, except in 1866, did the dominant party of the nation make as good an exhibit in a congressional canvass, as compared with the congressional election of the presidential year immediately preceding, as the Republicans did in 1902. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives chosen with McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900 was forty-one. It will be thirty in the House which was elected in 1902, the Republican vote in that body being 208 and the Democratic vote 178.

The party that holds the presidency invariably loses some votes in the House of Representatives chosen two years after the presidential canvass, as compared with the House that enters into power with the President. Often the loss is so great in the mid-presidential year congressional elections as to turn the House against the President during the second half of his term. This was the case in 1874 with Grant, in 1882 with Arthur, in 1890 with Harrison, and in 1894 with Cleveland, to go no further back than a quarter of a century. Even in the middle of the Civil War, when a person in the Northern States had to be either a Republican or a war Democrat on the one hand or a Southern sympathizer on the other, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives was cut down so much in the election of 1862, in the middle of Lincoln's first term, that for a day or two after the election there was a fear that it had been swept away altogether.

Every President, since parties took their modern shape back in Jackson's days, had the House of Representatives with him when he entered power, except Taylor in 1849 and Hayes in 1877, the Whig in the first case and the Republican in the second being confronted with a Democratic Congress when he began his term, and the Democrats made a large gain in the second election of the term in each case. In the congressional election of 1866, when the Republican majority of ninety-nine in the House, elected in 1864 with Lincoln and Johnson, was cut down only to ninety-three, the Republicans were aided by the wild assaults made upon them by Johnson in the feud between Congress and the President which started in the latter part of 1865, a few months after Lincoln's death sent Johnson to the presidency.

But the election of 1902 was immeasurably more remarkable in this respect than was that of the off year of 1866. Apparently the Republicans made no especial effort to roll up a large vote. There was a complaint, in fact,

about apathy in the canvass, and apathy, when it comes, invariably hits the party in power. Yet the Republican vote in the House of Representatives, as compared with that in the House elected two years earlier, at the beginning of the presidential term, was cut only one-fourth, or from a majority of forty-one in the Congress of 1901-03 to a majority of thirty in that of 1903-05. Such an exhibition of party virility and potency has never before been seen in a mid-presidential term congressional canvass since the triumphant Democracy in 1834, in the middle of Jackson's second term, under the inspiration of Jackson's leadership, overwhelmed the elements which were beginning to shape as the Whig party.

The congressional election of 1902 was a magnificent tribute to the strength of President Roosevelt with the masses of the American people, for the victory was a Roosevelt victory, as the defeat, if there had been any, would have been called a Roosevelt defeat.

But the Democratic party, in the opinion of its ablest leaders, is better off without a majority in either house of Congress just now. The responsibility of the government is left entirely to the Republican party, and it will be held solely responsible for all mistakes and shortcomings. It is unnecessary to add that failure to meet this responsibility may endanger Republican success in 1904.

The Plain Truth.

IT WAS a good idea of Governor Odell to appoint a commission to inquire into the delays and expenses in the administration of justice in the counties of New York and Kings in the First and Second Judicial Districts and also suggest legislation thereon; and the personnel of the commission appointed leaves nothing to be desired. But it is to be hoped that such remedies as the commission may suggest or recommend for abuses of court procedure in the districts named will be applicable to the same abuses as they exist elsewhere. Cases of Jarndyce and Jarndyce are by no means limited to the courts of England nor to those of New York and Brooklyn. It was only the other day that the judge of one of the higher courts in a neighboring State remarked in our hearing that, given a case where wealth commanded a powerful array of able lawyers on one side and a poor man stood alone on the other, the chances were that the latter would be wearied out or compelled to yield by the burden of expense made necessary to maintain his contest to the end. He saw no remedy for such abuses, but if none exists one ought to be called into existence.

IT IS ONLY a little "straw," perhaps, and yet, such as it is, well worthy the careful attention of all who would mark the way the political winds are blowing, that the Socialist vote in Massachusetts at the recent election showed a gain of more than 200 per cent. over the same vote in 1901, while the gains of the same party in several other States were also great. In New York the vote was nearly doubled. In Pennsylvania the Socialist vote last year was 4,000; this year it was 20,000. In Ohio it has grown from 4,800 to 15,000. In Montana the vote last year was 500; this year it was 5,000. The estimated Socialist party vote throughout the entire country is 250,000. This does not mean that all the principles and policies espoused by the Socialists are right, nor that there is any probability, immediate or remote, that Socialism will ever become a dominating power in national politics. We do not believe anything of the kind. This remarkable increase of Socialist votes may mean, however, that there are some elements of truth and righteousness in the Socialist platform, that some of the demands there made are just and worthy of serious thought and attention. It is reasonable to assume that a cause which has made such rapid progress in a single year and was able to command the votes of 250,000 American citizens is not altogether vicious and reprehensible.

WE HAVE not been able to share the indignation, although we do not question the sincerity and disinterestedness, of the delegation of New York hotel and business men who waited on Mayor Low the other day with a petition in behalf of Fire Chief Croker's retention, and were refused an audience. Aside from the lack of discretion and good taste displayed in presenting a petition bearing upon a case under process of adjudication before an official appointed by the mayor and subject to his orders, we may well question whether any public official is called upon to attach much weight to petitions, especially such as are worked up in the hasty, inconsiderate, wholesale fashion so common nowadays. Human nature seems to be weak on its signature side, and petitions a mile or less in length can be gotten up by almost any one for almost any object, providing enough "nerve" and persistence are put into the business. It is to be remembered that a subscription paper for a monument to Tweed received the signatures of many excellent people, even after that person's iniquity had been exposed and made known to all the world; and the guilty city chamberlain of the Tweed regime found certain highly honorable citizens—to their subsequent shame and confusion—ready to vouch for his accounts. In fact, public petitions have come to be regarded by many people as they do patent, medicine testimonials to which Kings, Queens, and doctors of divinity so freely give their names and often their photographs, and one carries about as much weight as the other. It is most amusing to observe that some of the politicians who have been denouncing Mayor Low for not turning out Tammany's office-holders have been abusing him for having permitted the charges against Tammany's chief of the fire department to be brought to a hearing. From the talk of some of his defenders one would imagine that Fire Chief Croker was the only man capable of filling the place. Nonsense!

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THAT FLAME of murderous hate for all "infidel dogs" which ever burns like hidden lava underneath the



MR. D. J. COOPER,
The missionary recently murdered
in Morocco.

surface of orthodox Mohammedanism found an outlet, as it often does, in a deed of blood a few weeks ago in the streets of Fez, the ancient capital of Morocco. The act was committed by a fanatical *shereef* who had vowed that he would kill the first Christian who should pass him. This happened to be Mr. D. J. Cooper, a missionary at Fez. Mr. Cooper, with two companions, was standing in the marketplace of Fez buying some matting, when suddenly and without the slightest provocation the *shereef* in question ran out to the door of the Karnein mosque and shot Mr. Cooper with a pistol, inflicting a wound that proved fatal. The news that a Christian had been murdered quickly reached the ears of the Sultan of Morocco, and orders were at once given that the murderer should be brought before his Majesty personally. Meanwhile the assassin had fled to the Mulai Edrees, a saint's tomb, just outside the city walls, the holiest place in Morocco, and the sanctuary from which murderers defy justice. He was, however, dragged forth by the Sultan's direct orders and taken to the palace. He made no secret of what he had done, but declared that he would kill all the Christians. The Sultan gave orders that the murderer should be placed on a mule and driven through the streets as an object of public execration. He was then publicly executed. Gratifying as was the prompt action of the Sultan to the Europeans, it has caused immense feeling among the Moors. Such a thing as any one being dragged out from Mulai Edrees to be executed has never been known in Morocco, and in such a community to punish a Moor for so pious an act as killing a Christian is in itself enough to rouse public indignation, more especially as the murderer was a "holy" man. It is feared, therefore, that the act may start a wave of fanatical and murderous passion which will imperil the lives of many other Christians in that country.

IT IS A well-known fact that Tennyson had a special dislike for interviewers, and during the later years of his life was moved to adopt extraordinary measures to protect himself from the gaze of lion-hunters and other curious people. It is not altogether pleasant to be told by a writer in *Temple Bar* that American visitors were the most persistent invaders of the privacy of the poet in his Isle of Wight home. Being acquainted with the poet's habits of quietude and privacy, and the unlikelihood of catching sight of him by fair means, they threw courtesy to the winds and climbed wall and hedge. A pretty little summer-house in an outlying part of the grounds was gradually torn to bits and carried away in souvenir fragments. There was, however, a trap for the unwary in the person of an old man, a taxidermist of Freshwater, who increased his singular personal resemblance to Tennyson by adopting the same garb. This consisted of a huge soft felt hat, whose brim approximated to the proportions of a small umbrella, and a voluminous cloak, which marked genius in every fold. Thus equipped, the "double" was accorded the eager recognition of strangers, and enjoyed a vast deal of that homage so distasteful to its authentic recipient. It is not stated that the "double" ever essayed to write poetry.



PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT,
Famous American Assyriologist just
back from an exploring tour.

FOR MUCH of the light which in recent years has been shed upon the civilization of ancient Babylon, that most wonderful city of the olden time, the world is largely indebted to the labors of Professor Herman V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has recently returned to this country after an absence of a year and a half spent in study and research among the ruins at Nippur and other parts of Babylonia. Professor Hilprecht was a member of the first archaeological expedition into Babylonia undertaken twelve years ago and led by Dr. Peters. On that occasion he was successful in unearthing and recovering over 2,300 precious tablets and cylinders in the ruins of the Temple of Bel, the inscriptions on these revealing the life of the Assyrian people as far back as 4000 B. C. The ruins at Nippur cover about two hundred acres and offer, perhaps, the richest field

now known for Biblical archaeology. Evidences of the Jewish captivity have been found here by Professor Hilprecht in the shape of bowls containing figures of demons alleged to have been sent to torment the Jews, and every inscription on these relics bears the words, "In the name of Jehovah, Amen." On the occasion of his recent and latest visit in the East, Professor Hilprecht employed himself in examining and deciphering tablets secured from the ruins of Nippur. Many of these antiquities were stored in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople, and Dr. Hilprecht spent some time organizing a Semitic section by request of the Sultan. A magnificent collection of tablets and other valuable relics has been presented by the explorer to the University of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices the later expeditions have gone out, and he is now giving a series of lectures before the university on the results of his work. Professor Hilprecht is known and honored throughout the learned world for his remarkable achievements in archaeology and has received numerous distinctions from European rulers and scientific societies. He is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1859, and received his education at the universities of Leipzig and Erlangen. He was called to the chair of Assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. Professor Hilprecht is the author and editor of numerous volumes on cuneiform inscriptions and allied subjects and is regarded as the founder of Babylonian palaeontology and the foremost authority on all questions concerning the earliest civilization and history of the Euphrates valley.

ALTHOUGH THERE are many instances on record of persons who attained the altitude of giants, contemporary cases have always been sufficiently rare to excite interest and wonder. The latest name entered on the list of men of excessive stature is that of Edward Beupre, of Willow Branch, Northwest Territory, said to be the tallest human being now alive. Beupre is



EDWARD BEUPRE,
Of Willow Branch, N. W. T., the tallest man in the world.—Wright.

eight feet three inches in height and weighs three hundred and seventy pounds. He wears a number ten hat, a twenty-one-inch collar, and a number twenty-two shoe. His hand is eleven inches long and his chest measurement is fifty-six inches. Although he is already pretty large, yet, as he is only twenty-one years old, the chances are that he will add several inches to his present height before he stops growing. The young man's abnormal size was not inherited from his parents, for his father is only five feet eight inches tall and his mother but five feet four inches. He is of French descent and finds it difficult to express himself in English. Until two years ago his occupation was that of a cowboy, but he had to abandon that line of work on account of his increasing tallness. It seems probable that like others of his class Beupre will yet drift to the circus or the museum as the means of earning a livelihood.

THE NOTION that Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, and also of Pretoria, is a woman-hater has been pretty well disposed of by the doings of the hero himself since he returned from South Africa, but there can be no doubt of his opinion of the "womanish" man. On his return from Egypt a young social fop asked the general for his autograph, which he intended to have worked in silk on a flimsy lace handkerchief he took out of his pocket. Kitchener took up the scented handkerchief, with the remark: "Your sister's, I presume?" "No, sir; my own. A very pretty pattern, isn't it?" replied the young lord. "Very," answered Kitchener; "what is your taste in hairpins?"

COLONEL M'INNES, inspector-general of the police force of the colony of British Guiana, has a strong penchant for the "garb of old Gaul." The kilt had not been seen in the city of Georgetown within living memory, and when he made his appearance on the street a few hours after his arrival recently, attired in the airy cos-

tume of the Highlands, his appearance gave rise to much excitement among the old negroes selling fruit and cakes in the market square. "My gracious!" ejaculated one of them, "see the noble cunnell, as how he traps no come in 'teamboat with him, an' he have to wear dem petticoat, fo' true."

THE WISE observation of the spelling-books to the effect that times change and men change with them

finds an apt illustration in the fact that whereas only sixty years ago laws were existent in England which prevented a Jew from holding any public office, civil, military, or corporate, this year of 1902 sees a Jew holding the high and honorable office of Lord Mayor of London, the chief city of Christendom and the world. And this official, whose name is Sir Marcus Samuel, is not only a Jew in name but one in fact, an earnest and devoted adherent of his faith. He has come to his present dignity not, of course, by reason of his religious affiliations, but because of his special fitness for the post, gained by extended business knowledge and by long experience in public life and a wide and intimate acquaintance with municipal affairs. Sir Marcus has traveled widely in the far East and Japan, and it was during his wanderings there that he established the great trading firm of which he is the head, and which now has in its business a fleet of thirty-eight steamers. He first introduced the transport of petroleum in the bulk through the Suez Canal. He is a deputy-lieutenant of London, was sheriff in 1894 and 1895, and has been Alderman since 1891. He was knighted in 1898 by Queen Victoria for valuable public service. As Lord Mayor of London he will hold office for one year with a salary of \$50,000.



SIR MARCUS SAMUEL,
The Jew who is the honored Lord
Mayor of London.

THE MANY friends of Professor George F. Jewett, whose work in connection with Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., has won the highest praise, will be glad to hear that he has established the Mt. Ida School for Girls at Newton, Mass., occupying two large sunny buildings in that garden city of New England, only seven miles from Boston. We know of no more pleasant home for the development of mind and body or for the training of girls in mental, physical, and moral culture than that which Professor and Mrs. Jewett have established in one of the most healthful locations in all New England. The certificate of their college preparatory course will admit students to college without further examination. The general course of the new institution will provide special work, such as the parents of the pupils may particularly desire, and no examinations for entrance are required.

OF MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the British Colonial Secretary, who is now visiting South Africa with his wife, the English papers are telling some good stories which, perhaps, they would not feel at liberty to tell were that doughty official nearer home. One of these relates to a gathering which Chamberlain attended once while a guest at the British legation in Washington, where an American girl said of him: "He is nice enough, but he doesn't know how to dance. He takes such a short step that you think he must have practiced on a postage stamp." It was during this visit at Washington that Chamberlain met Miss Endicott, who afterward became his wife. "I was fortunate enough to make two treaties," said Mr. Chamberlain to his Birmingham friends on his return. "I had my secret document, with which you are all familiar, and I am glad to say that even the august Senate of the United States had nothing to say to my private negotiations."

PEOPLE IN Troy, N. Y., think they have the handsomest lassie in all the Salvation Army. Miss Bertha Conklin, a native of Troy, has been a soldier in the Salvation Army in that city for three years.

Her flaxen hair and clear blue eyes, in the setting of the dark colors of the Salvation Army uniform, give her even more charm and piquancy than are revealed in the portrait presented herewith. The Salvation Army in Troy occupies an imposing and commodious structure of brick, given through the generosity of the late William H. Rowe, a wealthy knit-goods manufacturer. In the work of the organization the pretty Salvation Army lassie does her full share, and her bright and attractive face causes many to turn and look at her the second time as she goes about the city on the errands of loving duty to which this strenuous army of the Lord is dedicated.



MISS BERTHA CONKLIN,
A Salvation Army beauty in the work
at Troy, N. Y.

Review of the Eastern College Football Season

Charles Edward Patterson

SOME FOOTBALL teams are born great, some achieve greatness, and some—but that's another story. The Yale football team of 1902 was born great—there can be no doubt of that. No team in the history of football has started with such material and so great an opportunity. Plenty of heavy, active, mature, experienced forwards, and, to fill the vacancies, a group of freshmen who were virtually veterans. In physical strength Captain Chadwick's team was quite equal to Gordon Brown's, and in versatility of attack, to say nothing of its kicking game, was distinctly more formidable. It must be written high on the tablets of Yale's football fame. The weight of the rush line was admirably distributed from end to end, whereas, at both Princeton and Harvard, the balance was not so good. The team was formidable all through the season, except on November 1st, when, tired out from five weeks of hard driving, it was tied by West Point's sprightly eleven. Two weeks of comparatively easy practice, however, brought the team up to the mark, and it defeated Princeton, 12—5, in a fierce game, and Harvard, 23—0, in a driving contest a week later.

The highly spectacular Yale-Princeton game showed far better football on both sides than the 1901 game produced. Yale gained 321 yards by rushing (scrimmages only), including Chadwick's two long runs for touchdowns; and Princeton, usually kicking on the first down, gained but 59. In the second half, Princeton, to quote a Yale authority, "played harder and better than in the first half, although with little hope of winning the game, and by magnificent defense compelled Yale fully to earn every yard gained." The kicking game on both sides was a treat. De Witt, who, for distance and direction, has had no superior in the history of the game, punted 16 times for 770 yards in the clear, an average of 48 yards; and Bowman punted 12 times for 520 yards in the clear, an average of 43 yards. Added to this was De Witt's beautiful field goal from the 48-yard line. In the Yale-Harvard game the Yale attack was no fiercer than against Princeton, but it worked smoother, for the Harvard forwards were somewhat slower in charging, and the Harvard second line of defense was unexpectedly weak. Hence, Yale gained 382 yards by rushing, while Harvard gained 74 yards. The kicking in the Yale-Harvard game was rather below that in the Yale-Princeton game, neither side quite averaging 40 yards. Harvard's attack proved superior to that of Princeton at one period, but her defense was never so fierce nor so determined; and Princeton improved under fire in the second half, whereas Harvard went to pieces. The Yale and Harvard lines were about equal in weight, but Princeton's averaged nine pounds lighter.

Both the Princeton and Harvard elevens were practically made over this year. Princeton's team was the best—win or lose—which has represented her in five years, although beaten in its crucial game. Its goal line was never crossed, except on Chadwick's two long runs, and in its kicking department it was stronger than in many years. Its weak point was in its attack, much of the strength of which was permanently lost when Burke and Kafer went out with broken collar-bones. Harvard put in five new line men this year; but although heavy, they lacked the skill and determined spirit of the 1901 line. The promising Harvard back field has been rather handicapped by the line, and had it not been for the individual brilliancy of Graydon, the attack would have been much less efficient. A team is no stronger than its rush line! Backs of average calibre may be developed sufficiently to win if you have a strong, sandy line of forwards; but the most brilliant backs will profit you nothing if your line yields.

Each season West Point climbs a notch higher. This conclusion is not based on scores nor on star players, but upon the evidences of more general knowledge of two things: rock-bottom principles and the latest evolutions in offensive play. She easily secures fourth place.

Cornell has made an excellent showing except during one slump in October, when, with a team of substitutes and cripples, the Carlisle Indians beat her 10—6, and again in her final game. There are splendid players on Cornell's team, and the system of attack is very powerful. Like most of the others, they rely on close formation plays, running the guards, however, instead of the tackles. The Princeton game was lost by 0—10, De Witt kicking two field goals; but aside from that, Princeton rushed the ball 196 yards to 84 and outpunted Cornell by nearly 15 yards in the average. Against Pennsylvania, she started fiercely, running up eleven points in the first half; but through sheer lack of condition she could not hold her advantage and was beaten 11—12, after a splendid fight by both teams. If ever a team was the victim of an unwise schedule it is Cornell. After she has fallen down a few more times on Thanksgiving Day she will learn that a team reaches top form but once.

Amherst never before saw such a season. For two years past the defense has been fairly good, and this year Mr. Gould has taught them an aggressive, well-constructed offensive game, far more scientific than anything ever used before at Amherst. By defeating Columbia, and also Dartmouth, Amherst makes her place secure. Dartmouth, big and strong, has been admirably handled by Mr. McCormack, and her offense has been exceedingly strong. It rushed the ball 225 yards against Harvard one week before the latter played Yale; it beat Williams and Wesleyan decisively, and finished by winning a desperate battle from the powerful Brown team by 12—6.

Brown's fine eleven was built upon lines new to Providence, the system being one evolved by Mr. Gammons.

He employed to good advantage the modern close formation plays with either tackle back, and also worked up a strong line that could block hard enough to let loose his lightning half-back, Barry, for long runs in almost every game. With this happy variation of close and open plays, Brown held Yale down to 0—10 when the latter was slow; beat Pennsylvania by 15—6; held Harvard to one touchdown; made Columbia look like disconsolate foundlings, and nearly broke even with Dartmouth after a schedule which any of the big teams would have refused to play.

This year the plucky navy boys have been sacrificed on the altar of the god of hard-luck, ill-fortune having pursued them remorselessly ever since the season opened. After innumerable accidents of ordinary character, one of her best line men came down recently with typhoid, and another was nearly killed by an unlucky blow on the head. With a light team, so constantly shifted as almost to preclude anything like teaching concerted action, the academy had to face the greatest team West Point ever turned out and was beaten 8—22 after a gallant struggle.

Pennsylvania has returned to foundation-laying this fall, and Dr. Williams and his assistants have done well, considering the unusual paucity of real 'varsity material. The team was light and of uncertain temperament. Only three games were creditable, viz.: against Columbia, 17—0, and Harvard, 0—11, and Cornell, 12—11. In these were fire and dash, but in most of the other contests the spirit and quality were poor.

The disastrous season of Columbia is by no means a fair test of graduate coaching, nor yet a reflection on Mr. Morley. What, then, has been the trouble? For one thing, a chapter of accidents only surpassed by the navy team's record.

There is, however, another and more serious trouble. The Sanfordinian method of using the entire United States as a base of supply may have worked for a day, but has hardly furnished an enduring foundation. In every one of Columbia's four squads since 1899, the majority of men have hailed from other colleges. Perhaps that was necessary as a starter, but the responsibility for furnishing the backbone of every eleven should be placed upon the undergraduate students in arts and sciences.

Stick to the undergraduate departments; the graduate or transferred athlete is, all too often, a thorn in the flesh! He furnishes the background for more questions of eligibility, engenders more ill-feeling, and, with rare exceptions, imbues less of the spirit of the second college for which he plays than all the undergraduates on the team taken together. Under Dr. Newton's tutelage, Lehigh has beaten its ancient rival, Lafayette, an accomplishment which alone makes her season a success. The team has used a modern attack for the first time in a number of years; several new foundations built on the guards-back principle have been well employed. Lafayette's season has been erratic. Only two men, Trout and Brown, have really been first-class, and had it not been for good coaching by Mr. Fultz, the results would have been even worse. It played about even with Brown, winning 6—5; lost an even game to Annapolis, 11—12, and was slaughtered by Cornell, 28—0, in a game in which many Lafayette substitutes took part.

Wesleyan and Williams were below the average this year. The former was almost entirely new and very light, averaging 158 pounds. Considering that eight men had never played football before coming to Wesleyan, the showing was good. Wesleyan held Brown to 0—5 in the early season, Dartmouth, 5—12, scored on Harvard, but lost to Williams, 5—28. Williams had much better possibilities, but was a keen disappointment until the last two weeks of the season, when the eleven began to show some signs of life. The line was only fair, the men were badly trained, and the team, as a whole, rarely got together. The ranking of the leading Eastern college football elevens for 1902 is, in the writer's judgment:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1—Yale, | 7—Dartmouth, |
| 2—Princeton, | 8—Brown, |
| 3—Harvard, | 9—Annapolis, |
| 4—West Point, | 10—Pennsylvania, |
| 5—Cornell, | 11—Columbia, |
| 6—Amherst, | 12—Lehigh. |

THE ALL-EASTERN COLLEGE ELEVEN OF 1902.

FIRST ELEVEN.—Ends, Davis, Princeton, and Bowditch, Harvard. Tackles: Hogan, Yale, and Kinney, Yale. Guards: Glass, Yale, and De Witt, Princeton. Centre: Holt, Yale. Quarter-back: Brewster, Cornell. Half-backs: Chadwick, Yale, and Bunker, West Point. Full-back: Graydon, Harvard.

SECOND ELEVEN.—Ends: Shevlin, Yale, and Russ, Brown. Tackles: Sheehan, Brown, and Place, Dartmouth. Guards: Goss, Yale, and Warner, Cornell. Centre: Boyers, West Point. Quarter: Rockwell, Yale. Half-backs: Foulke, Princeton, and Barry, Brown. Full-back: Torney, West Point.

Here we have a magnificent team with all the elements of a champion. Well-balanced weight, great strength without sacrifice of agility; the very men who were Yale's chief agencies in carrying out her newest tackle-back plays; the phenomenal kicking abilities of De Witt supplemented by Brewster; the irresistible line-plunging of Graydon and Bunker, the former one of the best buckers since Kelly; and the indomitable leadership of Chadwick, who is good for any kind of work a half-back should do.

ENDS.—Last year Davis was in a class by himself; this year every opposing team has adopted special means to neutralize his play, but he is still in the front rank—this time with Bowditch, of Harvard, fully his equal. They are fast, elusive, strong, determined, sure. It must be admitted, however, that their advantage over Shevlin, of Yale, Russ, of Brown, Bullock and Farmer,

of Dartmouth, and Rafferty, of Yale, is chiefly in the important item of experience. This gives them first honors. Shevlin and Russ are both 180-pounders and the best freshman ends seen in years. Mills, of Harvard, is also one of the new heavy-weight ends who are entitled to high rank. Henry, of Princeton, did good work until injured during the latter part of the year. Other excellent ends were McAndrew and Farnsworth, West Point; Whiting and Soule, Annapolis; Brown, Lafayette; Metzger, Pennsylvania; Voss, Williams; and Priddy, Amherst.

TACKLES.—Hogan is probably the leading tackle of the year, an earnest, indefatigable, powerful man, built down to the ground, a 200-pounder; and his freshman running mate, Kinney, is nearly as good, running very low and hard for so tall a man. Place, of Dartmouth, is the best defensive tackle in the East and would have made any team in the country, and so, with the exception of Yale, might Sheehan, of Brown; while Lueder, of Cornell, is one of the hardest propositions to face on any team. The men named, with Webb, of Brown; Knowlton, of Harvard; Short, of Princeton; Pierce, of Amherst; Torrey, of Pennsylvania, all played the new style of tackle with ability, Webb and Pierce being second only to the Yale pair in carrying the ball. Doe, of West Point, was a very superior tackle until he broke his wrist. Forbes, of Wesleyan, is another promising new tackle.

GUARDS.—Glass is something unique in his specialty. Only three or four such have been seen in football. Mature, heavy, agile, heady, he is the worst proposition in the field to handle. De Witt and Goss come next, and, of course, no one with the versatility of De Witt can be left off the team. Any good guard who can also send high spirals seventy yards, can kick drops or place-goals from mid-field, who is a bull for strength and can sprint and dodge like a half-back, can certainly read his title clear for this eleven. Goss, like De Witt, has found his true sphere at guard and is one of the best. Warner, of Cornell, is at his best when running with the ball, and this year has done a little better than his partner, Hunt, who, however, is a man of greater possibilities. Harvard's pair, Barnard and A. Marshall, were a disappointment in the Yale game. They did not hold out well toward the end of the game, although men of strength and ability. Perhaps Palmer and Varnum, the Amherst pair, were the best in New England, outside of Yale. Other men who have shown strength as guards are Trout, of Lafayette, Bradley, of Princeton, despite a very bad knee, Riley, West Point, Belknap, the navy captain, and, toward the last, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania.

CENTRE.—We have no phenomenal centres this year, but Holt is a mighty good one. He is steady as a cathedral, blocks long and hard, passes evenly, and clearly earns his place. Boyers, of the army, is an easy second, being more aggressive than Holt, quick to break through, and a clean passer. Colter, of Brown, and Smith, of Dartmouth, are men of more than average ability, and McCabe, of Pennsylvania, Howard, of Amherst, and Barney, of Princeton, earned praise for steady, sandy work. Sugden, too, of Harvard, called upon unexpectedly, did some creditable playing in both big games.

QUARTER-BACKS.—There were several of marked ability, not including Daly, who has maintained his previous high record. But, in justice to other players, he ought not to be placed on the All-Eastern team any longer. Brewster, of Cornell, stocky, very strong, quick, a good handler, a clever general, driving his team well, and an excellent punter, has had three years' varsity experience and is well qualified for first place. Rockwell is a very close second though, having made great strides this year. Another brilliant quarter, not much, if any, behind the others, is Witham, the Dartmouth crack. He has played three years, weighs 168 pounds, is a fine general, long punter, and deadly on handling kicks. Carl Marshall, of Harvard, is a good man in all departments. His work, up to the Yale game, was gilt-edged, although in that supreme contest he did not always come up to expectations. Burke, of Princeton, was one of the best of the new men until injuries forced him off; and Shannon, of West Point, Smith, of the navy, and Lewis, of Amherst, were all reliable, heady men. Dale, of Pennsylvania, was brilliant at times, but often disappointing, while Calder, of Wesleyan, handled the ball well, and was a good runner.

HALF-BACKS.—Captain Chadwick stands first. He was sure-footed, not to be denied his distance, a fine interferer, and an inspiring leader. Bunker, of West Point, is much better than last year. He is fast, heavy, hits the line hard, keeps his feet well, and helps his mates powerfully. Barry, of Brown, is a real sprinter, a McClung-like dodger, picks his openings finely, and backs up the line well. He is really entitled to the place, because of what he has accomplished against other teams. He is a player rather like Weeks, of Columbia, but worth more to his team because of his better interference. Foulke, of Princeton, is one of the best backs; his work will stand the closest analysis, always in the play doing his full share, sure, fast, and hard to stop. This may also be said in the main of Biram, of Amherst, Mears, of Williams—a terrific line-breaker—Dillon and Vaughn, of Dartmouth, Metcalf, of Yale, Hart and S. McCave, of Princeton, Gardiner, of Pennsylvania, and Hurley, of Harvard. Kernan by no means equaled his last year's record. He fumbled badly at times, and was very weak on the defense in the Yale game. Cornell had very good

Continued on page 572.



WEST POINT VICTORS MAKING THEIR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN GAME WITH NAVAL CADETS, LAST BIG CONTEST OF YEAR.—Rau.



DUELL (COLUMBIA) ABOUT TO KICK BALL ON COLUMBIA'S THIRD DOWN IN COLUMBIA-SYRACUSE TIE GAME.—Earle.

TWO IMPORTANT CLOSING EVENTS OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

Birth of a Curious and Successful Money-making Idea

By George Helmer

IDEAS ARE always a bit above par in the market, because of their deplorable scarcity. They are indigenous to no particular soil, but spring up in most unexpected places. They have somewhat the same characteristics as the mushroom; unless they are plucked at once they are liable to wither on the stalk. Toadstools are sometimes mistaken for mushrooms by the injudicious, but toadstools don't find a very ready market. Some people have but one idea, and that is that they are full of all sorts of ideas. Ideas are like hives. When a man has one, it breaks out somewhere and itches, and unless his hands are tied he scratches. I've had hives myself. Ideas cannot be compared to babies, because some of them are born with whiskers and their eye-teeth cut—ideas, I mean. Then again some of them peep into the world mere infants, and grow and grow until they are bigger than their papa; then they get adopted by a syndicate. Sometimes, too, they are such attractive babies that they get stolen before papa gets their birth certificate signed, and then he can never identify his own.

Once upon a time there was a New York man with an idea. It was an idea which looked philanthropic, but was purely selfish. This idea is not the first thing in the world which has looked philanthropic and been purely selfish—but no matter! Its legitimacy has never been disputed and it is the sole property of Mr. C. O. Burns, of No. 13-21 Park Row, New York City. The beginning of this idea was the thought in the mind of Mr. Burns that there are lots of people who would save money if they just had a little incentive, and, knowing human nature well, he knew there is no greater incentive than pride in a little "nest egg."

You know when you make a nest, you must put in a "nest egg" or Mrs. Hen will lay no others, and that is why the nucleus of a bank account is called a "nest egg." When it is once deposited, it is an irresistible attraction, and its owner will strive to the utmost to add to it; and the bigger it gets the more fascinating it becomes, until one day Mr. Depositor knows the glory of crowing exultantly over a full nest. Now Mr. Burns knew all this, and out of this knowledge grew his idea.

This idea took the form of an ingenious little savings bank. Now you smile and think of the little red church with the slot in the steeple, which papa gave you on your sixth birthday, with a quarter in it which you straightway proceeded to shake out and spend; but this is a dignified invention, if you please, this C. O. Burns Auxiliary

Savings Bank, which has made for itself an almost unbelievable record. It is a peculiar little machine. You can put money into it, but you cannot get it out, for inside the slot, where the money goes, are two rows of teeth, little iron teeth that swing on hinges and shut down tight over the slot when the bank is turned upside down.

Now I'll tell you, you can't own one of these little banks at all. You may possess one and call it yours, but it really belongs to your big savings bank, national bank or trust company, and is a bank within a bank, so to speak, or a "chip off the old bank," maybe. If you have an idea you want to save money, you should pluck that idea right away, for of all mushy ideas it is the most mushy. Get after it on the instant. If you haven't a hundred dollars with which to start an account in the old way, go to a bank—there should be one in your town that carries these little banks—and ask for one, a C. O. Burns Auxiliary Savings Bank. You get one already locked and the bank keeps the key; then you take it home and begin to put your money in it. As soon as it is full, you take it back to the bank to be opened. The money is counted and you wonder as much as anybody how much there is, and I venture that five minutes of uncertainty and satisfaction is worth all the little sacrifices you made to save the fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred dollars that rolls around the counter in dimes, quarters, half-dollars and dollars with a fascinating, exultant jingle. Then the bank deposits the amount to your credit and

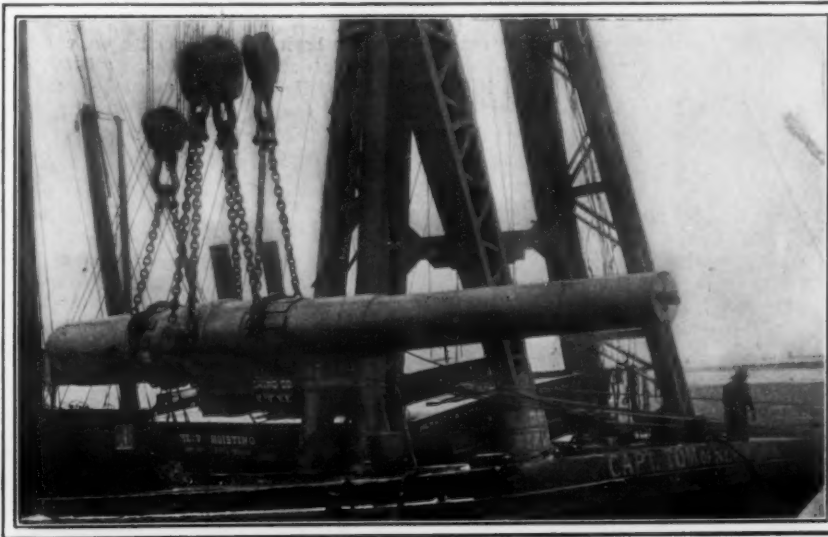
it begins at once to draw interest. The second time it is much easier to fill the little bank, because then you are adding to a "nest egg."

Individuals alone are not benefited by this little scheme. Everything is a "wheel within a wheel" more or less, and the big bank gets as much benefit proportionately as the small depositor who begins in this way to hoard small moneys. Just to cite one instance out of hundreds, the United States Safe Deposit and Savings Bank of New Orleans has more than doubled its deposits in the course of eleven months through the introduction of these little auxiliary savings banks. This bank was organized nine years ago on a small capital, and in September, 1901, its deposits footed up to \$352,003.13. The following October they put in these little savings banks and by December 31st their deposits had grown from \$352,003.13 to \$425,022.03, and every bit of the increase was due to these little money boxes. By March 31st, 1902, the deposits had grown to \$586,870.42, and the following November they footed up to \$743,899.60. Think of that! And all in the space of eleven months.

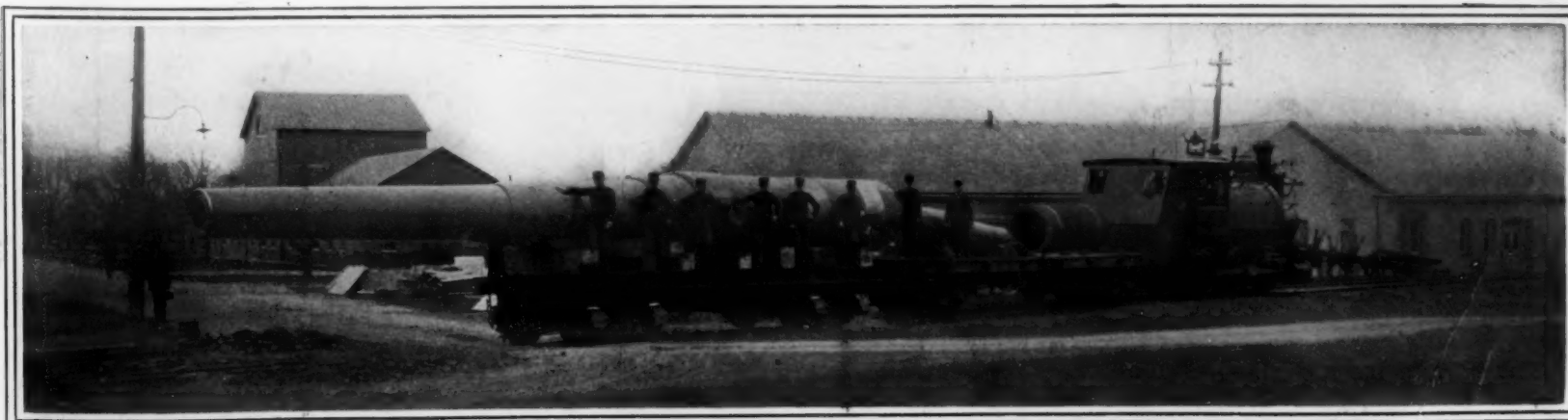
Mr. Augustin B. Wheeler, the president of the United States Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, is most enthusiastic in recommending these little banks to any bank wishing to increase its deposits. He says that out of 7,943 depositors in his bank, 7,100 have come through the C. O. Burns Auxiliary Savings Bank. A most important item in all this is the fact that the bank adopting this little system takes upon itself no responsibility and assumes no part of the risk. The C. O. Burns Co. will send into your town a corps of men to secure your depositors for you, and all that is required of you is the exercise of a co-operative spirit, while payment for the banks is not required until the depositor has been secured by the C. O. Burns Co. and accepted by the bank.

Mr. C. O. Burns's clever idea has grown to such gigantic size already that it looks much as if he would have to adopt the syndicate method of caring for it. I had a most interesting talk with Mr. Burns in his office, No. 13-21 Park Row, the other morning, and he modestly disclaimed any intention of doing a missionary work and declared that like the rest of us he is after that glittering thing which stands for success and would spare no efforts to attain it. Now I like perfect candor like that. We would all be philanthropic if we needed not the money.

LIGHTER hearts and stronger bodies follow the use of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At grocers'.



LOWERING THE MONSTER TUBE OF STEEL TO DECK OF VESSEL WHICH CARRIED IT DOWN THE HUDSON.



ENORMOUS GUN LOADED ON CAR AND ON WAY TO BARGE AT DOCK.

BIGGEST AND MOST POWERFUL WEAPON OF WAR IN THE WORLD.

HUGE 150-TON, SIXTEEN-INCH CANNON, CONSTRUCTED AT WATERVLIET (N. Y.) ARSENAL, SHIPPED TO THE FORT AT SANDY HOOK.—Photographs by James H. Lloyd.

Strolling about the Quaint Old City of New Orleans

By Eleanor Franklin

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23d, 1902.

COME, GENTLE reader, just take me by the hand and go with me around this bend in the street here, and I'll show you the birthplace of an era. An era, the greatest that has ever written itself across time's register. The era that has made the history of the United States the greatest history ever written. You don't know your New Orleans? No? But you know your history. You know just one hundred years will have rolled off the calendar on the 20th of December, 1903, since his Excellency Monsieur Laussat, French Governor of Louisiana, drew his troops up in line on the Place d'Armes and with much ceremony and discharge of artillery delivered the keys of New Orleans to Messrs. Claiborne and Wilkinson, commissioners of the United States government. Some foreign wit, writing his impressions of a six weeks' tour of America for the delectation of other wits of his class, has called us a "bargain-counter people." Perhaps we are, but if we are, the Louisiana purchase is the greatest bargain we have ever made.

It must have been right here on the Place d'Armes that Jean Baptiste Lemoyne de Bienville stopped first on his march westward in search of a site for the capital of Louisiana. That was in 1718, nearly two hundred years ago, and eighty-five years before the Louisiana territory, which reaches from the palm-lined banks of the Gulf of Mexico to the snow-capped peaks of the majestic Cascades and Sierra Nevadas, became a part of the United States. Two hundred years! Ah, the life histories that seem to breathe themselves through this soft air. The sighs and cries, the laughter and music, the boom of cannon and the measured tramp of armies! L'Aiglon standing on the battle-field of Wagram could not have seen more glorious visions than pass before our mind's eye as we stand here and contemplate the sweep of history across this great territory of the Mississippi valley.

"My country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty
Of thee I sing"

must be a sentiment almost lost upon the man who has never crossed this great "father of waters" and looked westward toward the sunset, where "my country" loses itself first among the clouds and then in the blue-green depths of that great ocean whose name means Peace.

Over across the square there—it is Jackson Square, now, this time-honored Place d'Armes, with an heroic statue of Andrew Jackson, that glorious old hero of the battle of New Orleans, resting on ground that generations of heroes trod before he was born—over across the square there, to the right of St. Louis Cathedral, is the Cabildo where the Louisiana transfer was made, in the room on the second floor to the left. The Cabildo was built by the Spanish in 1788 for a court, and has never been used for any other purpose. It smells for all the world like a great musty tome of ancient blue law, and looks like the severe big wig of some austere over-dignified magistrate. One might imagine scenes from the Inquisition being enacted in its dark old cells, but we are not imagining now. The history of New Orleans is sombre enough in reality—as sombre as the cypress swamps in their draperies of gray moss that surround her on every side like weeping, mourning sentinels.

But turn away from this Place d'Armes with its thousand spooks and spirits, and look toward the river yonder. Do you remember Mark Twain on the Mississippi? I



JACKSON SQUARE, BIRTHPLACE OF NEW ORLEANS AND SCENE OF LOUISIANA'S TRANSFER.—Teunisson.

believe there is his very old steamboat that he thought was so grand with her twin smoke-stacks all decorated at the tops and her little pilot-house with the fluting around the eaves. And mayn't that be the infallible Bixby himself lounging down toward the wharf there, "wearing a toothpick," with his trousers in his top-boots and his slouch-hat thrown back at a rakish angle? Of a surety there are the same houses on the river front. There can be no doubt of that, since they have been there, many of them, for more than a century. There's the old French Market, for instance. Why, that was there before steamboats were invented, was it not? The queer scraggly, noisy, conglomerate place was old to the grand-mammies of the picturesque negro aunties in their bright bandana kerchiefs, who sit around in odd places with their praline-candy baskets, looking for all the world as if they had been placed there by some fanciful decorator, just to "dress the scene." This "praline candy" is to New Orleans what the "bum-bum" candy is in the streets of Cairo, and is a feature not to be overlooked by the visitor to this quaint old city. The old negro mammies who sell it make it also, and it is enough to make one's sweet tooth ache to see Aunt Sukey in her big white apron, with her inky wool tied up in a peaky-looking red kerchief, standing over a rickety old stove, stirring the sugar taffy with a big wooden spoon, which she holds aloft occasionally for the purpose of testing the condition of the boiling, bubbling, chattering syrup which seems to be trying to climb by itself over the sides of the big brass kettle.

"Heah! you'se 'lasses yit," says Aunt Sukey. "Yo' needn't be sputterin' to git outen dat kettle. I'se goin' make sugah candy outen yo'. Now heah, honey, yo' all stir dis slow like dat, while I gits de nuts. Watch out, chile! Not so fas! Fus' t'ing yo' all knows, yo'll have sugah what'll crumble all up fo' yo' can git yo' fingers on it." And Aunt Sukey waddles off to get the big pecan kernels with which to sprinkle the patty cakes of thick syrup, which she pours out on a cooling board and places under a mosquito netting out in the shade of the big oak tree that hangs down over the corner of her rickety little cabin.

Aunt Sukey and her basket of praline candy are only an ornamental feature of the French Market. This gigantic old curiosity shop is a place where one may study the world, for here are congregated the most picturesque types of French, Spanish, Italian, Mexican, and Creole venders, each in his particular booth, presenting his wares in his own individual manner and language.

But we were over on the levee yonder. I suppose it was Aunt Sukey's bright tignon which attracted us to the market-place with its blue-black mud and million odors. As for odors the levee also has a splendid collection peculiarly its own. What with those ten thousand barrels of sugar and syrup rolling together in their own sticky slush, and the lugger landing not a stone's throw away covered with a thick bed of old oyster-shells which evidently affords a change of diet to a swarm of drowsing insects that we might think would be irresistibly attracted to the cloying molasses farther up the levee.

How many steamboats do you suppose it will take to carry all those bales of cotton up to St. Louis? It is marvelous how much cotton can be loaded into the hold of a Mississippi River steamboat, and yet the acres of bales which line the levee seem never to diminish in number. To describe the scene presented by a crowd of magnificent black men, each built on the lines of an Ajax, loading great bales of cotton into the dark hold of a steamboat and keeping time to their rhythmic movements with a weird swinging melody that might have come down through generations from an ancient tribe in the heart of Africa, is a task for a master pen and may only be glanced at here. The subject of the growth of Louisiana's output of cotton during the last century is an attractive one in itself and tempts one to plunge into statements and statistics which sound exaggerated enough to be intensely interesting, but there is an organization of men in New Orleans called the Progressive Union which will deliver upon request any possible kind of information to anybody interested in New Orleans and her undoubted great future. This is a remarkable body of men, the Progressive Union of New Orleans, and it was a splendid

idea which caused them to unite their efforts in this organization to forward the interests of their attractive and rapidly developing city.

The Progressive Union of New Orleans was organized by Mr. Andrew R. Blakely, the proprietor of the new St. Charles Hotel, for the sole purpose of placing before the world in the right way the attractions and business conditions of this city of the Gulf with its countless possibilities for future greatness. It is a unique organization and is accomplishing wonders for New Orleans and its vicinity. It is composed of 1,500 of the principal business men of the city, who can derive no possible direct and immediate personal benefit from their loyal support of the Union. Their watchword seems to be "What benefits New Orleans will benefit me," and they work willingly and unselfishly to that end. But this is an unintentional digression from our subject.

Do you know there is a bar sinister across the shields of most of the first families of New Orleans? We should go back across Jackson Square and look at the residence of his grace Archbishop Chapelle and talk it over. It is the oldest house in New Orleans, this musty old pile standing in afternoon shadow of St. Louis Cathedral, which stands upon the site of the first church in the city. This house was built in 1726 by Bienville to shelter a company of Ursuline nuns, who came over from France to found a school for girls and to minister to the sick and the orphaned. But first comes the story of the bar sinister. When New Orleans was founded, only men were brave enough to work their way through the endless desert wilderness, peopled with hostile savages, that stretched away to the north and eastward. They were brave fellows indeed, these pioneers, and came for the most part from Canada and the north country, lured southward by the tales of wealth and plenty which seem always to find their way from unexplored regions into civilization. And so the fearless fellows came from all directions and enlisted under the banner of Bienville at New Orleans, but they brought no women with them, and New Orleans, instead of a young town, was only a soldiers' camp.

Finally, tiring of this homelessness, they sent a request to Louis XV. of France for a shipload of women settlers; and Louis, by way of experiment, complied with this request by sending over a large party of women from the prisons and houses of correction of Paris, and these women, welcomed with open arms by the lonely settlers, made the beginning of domestic life in New Orleans. But this state of society did not satisfy the priests and righteous men of the colony; and a few years later, after the Ursuline nuns had added the sweet influence of their sanctified lives to the community, Louis was prevailed upon to try a different kind of experiment, and this time he sent over a shipload of women of spotless character, selected with a view to their ability to meet bravely the hardships of life in a new country. Louis supplied each with a small dowry and trousseau, which she brought over in a trunk or casket, and from this these girls got the name "*filles a la cassette*" and were called that always, in contradistinction to the "correction girls" who preceded them. These "casket girls" found shelter in this very same house, standing here yet, now the residence of his grace Archbishop Chapelle and were wooed and won by the manly young pioneers, while under the protection of the Ursuline nuns. It is a proud family,



"AUNT SUKEY" SELLING PRALINE CANDY, A TYPE OF THE NEW ORLEANS NEGRO MAMMY.—Sketched by J. Pemberton.



THE LAND OF PERPETUAL FLOWERS—FOLIAGE IN THE GARDEN OF MR. MARKS ISAACS'S RESIDENCE.—Teunisson.



MISS JUANITA LA LANDE, A BEAUTY OF THE CREOLE ARISTOCRACY.—Moore.



MISS PHEBE NIXON, A PROMINENT DEBUTANTE OF THIS SEASON.—Brennan.



MRS. S. B. MC CONNICO, WIFE OF THE RAILROAD MAGNATE.—Rose & Hopkins.



MISS MARGUERITE BEAUREGARD, GRANDDAUGHTER OF GENERAL GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.—Moses.



MISS PAULINE MENGE, DAUGHTER OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.—Moses.



MISS PEARL DAVIS, DAUGHTER OF MRS. MOLLIE MOORE DAVIS, THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHORESS.—Riviere.

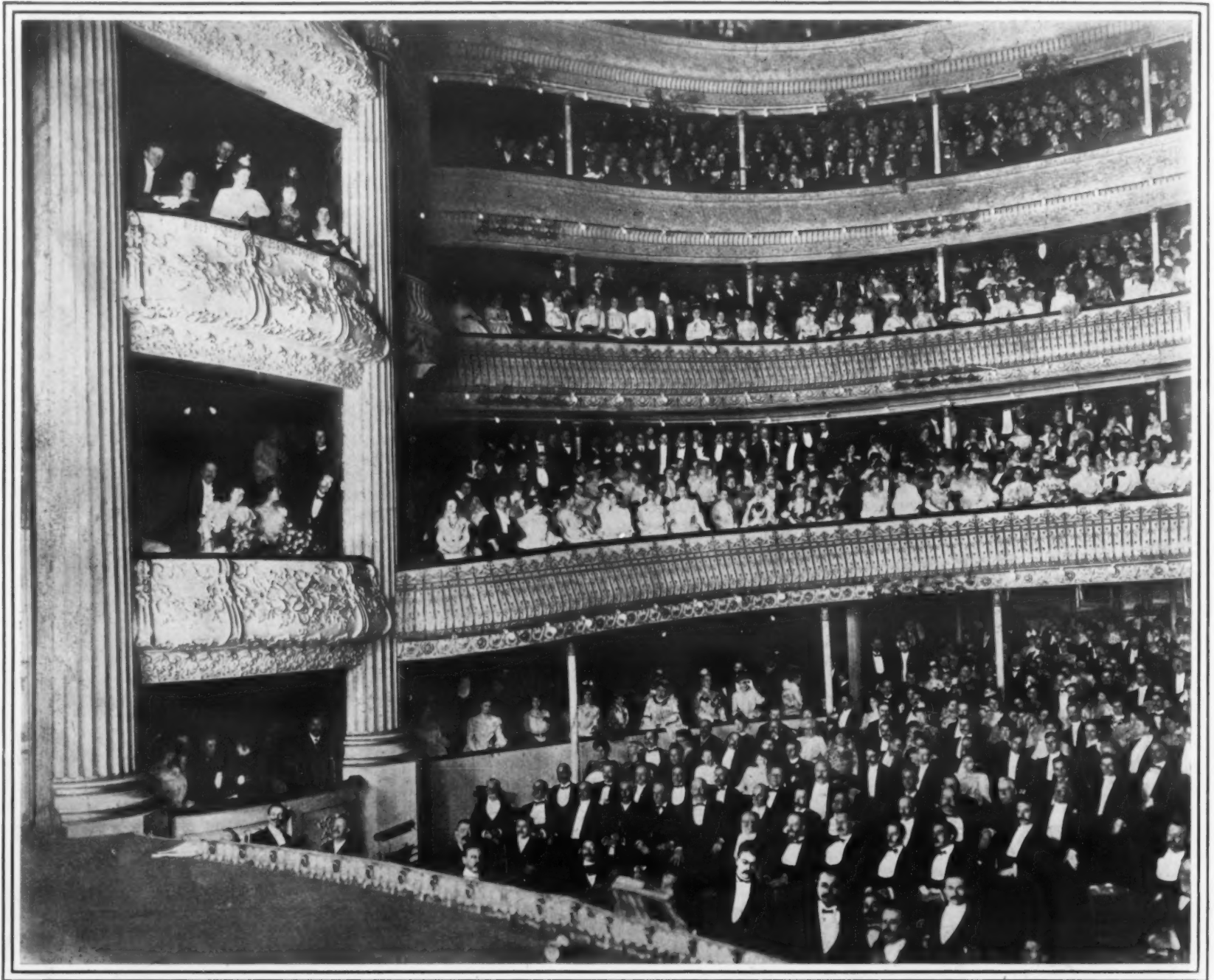


MRS. FRANK HAYNE, WIFE OF A PROMINENT COTTON MERCHANT.



MRS. THOMAS HOLFORD, THE LAST QUEEN OF THE CARNIVAL.—Moses.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN PROMINENT IN NEW ORLEANS SOCIETY.
REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY, FOR WHICH THE WOMEN OF THE CRESCENT CITY ARE NOTED.



BEAUTY AND FASHION AT THE FAMOUS NEW ORLEANS FRENCH OPERA.

INTERIOR OF THE OPERA HOUSE, LOOKING FROM THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE STAGE.—THIS IS THE FIRST TIME A PHOTOGRAPH OF THIS CHARACTER HAS BEEN TAKEN OF THIS FASHIONABLE TEMPLE OF MUSIC SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FRENCH OPERA IN NEW ORLEANS NINETY YEARS AGO.
Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by John N. Teunisson, on the opening night of the season.

indeed, that can trace its origin in this country back to the beautiful "*filles à la cassette*."



MAMMY LOW REMINISCING ON THE DAYS
 "BEFO' DE WAH."

And now I want to go around the corner there, and lose myself in the labyrinth of narrow streets and queer little flag-paved alleys of the French quarter. But I don't care to go alone, and to lead one blind into corners and curious places, and furnish eyes for seeing; I want to shrug my shoulders as one of my little Creole friends would do, and express in the same eloquent pantomime my utter inability to do this, but being a Yankee I must be point blank, and say impossible! When two meet who have traveled in the same foreign land, how quickly there springs up between them an interest and understanding into which no uninitiated one can enter. We were going down into the old French quarter, where the quaint old Creole houses stand, as they stood a hundred years ago, their iron-railed balconies stretching out across the narrow streets as if they were peering with impertinent curiosity into the second-story

window over the way, to see what their neighbors were about. Queer, wrinkled musty old houses they are with high arched stone doorways, opening into stone-paved court-yards, where one is liable to see drowsing in a hammock, swung from a vine-covered wall, a dusky Creole maiden just blossoming into wonderful womanhood, crooning a melody that, though it may be modern, coming from her full red lips breathes a subtle charm. An old negro may sing "Way down upon the Suwanee River" sitting out in the moonlight on an

old steamboat floating down the Mississippi, and it is a more beautiful song than "Suwanee River" caroled from the perfect throat of some nightingale in a brilliantly lighted opera house. It is all a matter of "atmosphere" I suppose, but when Creole Sue herself sings "Creole Sue" one listens differently somehow.

There is no other place in America like the French quarter in New Orleans, just as there is no other place in America like Chinatown in 'Frisco. It is too intricate and extensive and its points of interest



FAMOUS DUELING OAKS IN CITY PARK.
Teunisson.



THE OLD RESIDENCE OF GENERAL
 BEAUREGARD.—*Teunisson.*



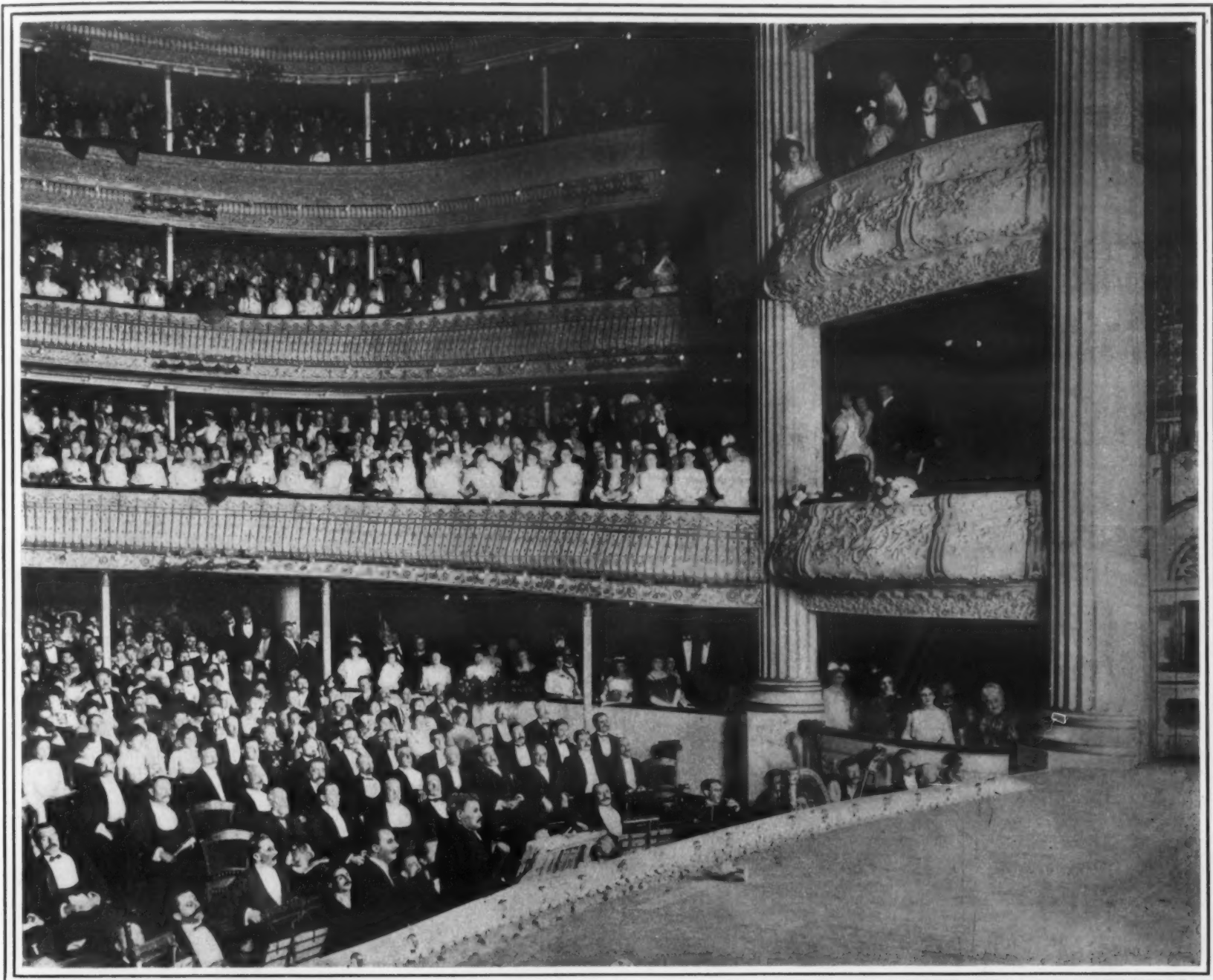
BRINGING IN MYRIADS OF BALES TO WORLD'S CHIEF COTTON-
 SHIPPING CENTRE.—*Teunisson.*



THE LUGGER-LANDING, WHERE OYSTERS ARE UNLOADED ON THE
 RIVER FRONT.—*Teunisson.*



THE NOTABLE BUILDING OF
 THE HIBERNIA BANK.—*Moore.*



BEAUTY AND FASHION AT THE FAMOUS NEW ORLEANS FRENCH OPERA.

INTERIOR OF THE OPERA-HOUSE, LOOKING FROM THE LEFT SIDE OF THE STAGE.—NEW ORLEANS IS JUSTLY PROUD OF THIS OLD INSTITUTION, WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA. IT IS MAINTAINED BY SOCIETY AT A LARGE EXPENSE AND IS THE CENTRE OF SOCIAL LIFE IN THE CHARMING CRESCENT CITY.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by John N. Teunisson, on the opening night of the season.

too numerous to write about in one little story. There's the ancient Absinthe house with its thousand romances; there is Madame Delphine's and Père Antoine's corner, the old St. Louis cemetery with its romantic names on time-stained tombs; and then there is just the town itself, the queer, scraggly, unkempt ancient town in the heart of a modern American city. But there is one thing in the French quarter which we must not pass unmentioned, and that is French cookery. There are a number of French cooks down there in Cre-

ole Town, who have attained international reputation. What traveler has not breakfasted at Begue's, down by the French market, and written sonnets to Madame Begue's delicious broiled liver. I myself had the novel pleasure of breakfasting the other day with Monsieur Jules Alciatoire, the cook of cooks, to whom cookery is an art, an art to be loved, to be studied, practiced, and improved.

Monsieur Alciatoire is "Antoine." Everybody knows "Antoine's." The original Antoine was Jules's father, who came to this

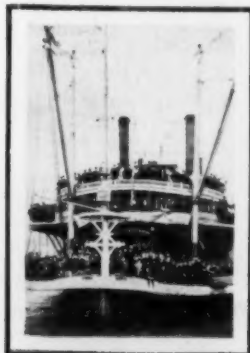
country fifty years ago and opened the little café right where it is to-day. A history of New Orleans could hardly be written without mentioning Antoine's, since it was the theatre of many an interesting event during the stormy times in the early sixties, and is especially marked in late history as having been honored by President McKinley in his last memorable trip across the continent. Just a stone's throw from Antoine's, down on the next corner, stands the old St. Louis Hotel, whose history would make a book of stirring interest, but it is an eloquent fact that the natives of New Orleans, and of that vicinity especially, seem to have forgotten that the musty old pile, shut up tight and crumbling to its fall, has a history old as the city itself, and only remembers that our dear dead President once stood on an upper balcony and spoke brave words to a multitude in the narrow street below. "That is the old St. Louis Hotel," they will say; "President McKinley made a speech from the corner of the second balcony there when he was in New



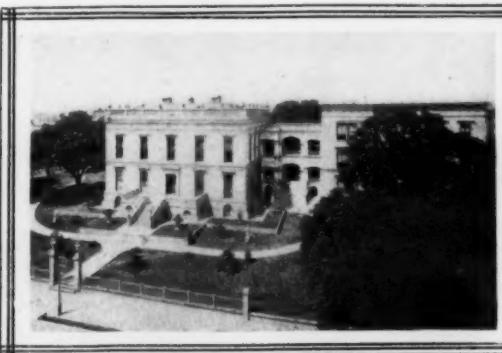
BEAUTIFUL PALM GARDEN IN THE NEW ST. CHARLES HOTEL, THE LARGEST INCLOSED PALM GARDEN IN THE UNITED STATES.—Teunisson.



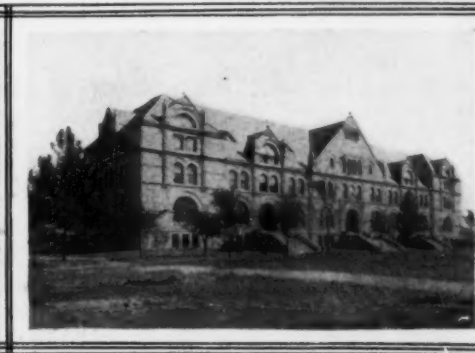
RASTUS ROMLEY JOHNSON POSES FOR HIS PICTURE.



EXCURSION OF HARDWAREMEN'S DELEGATES.—Teunisson.



SOPHIA NEWCOME COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. Teunisson.



GIBSON HALL, TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. Teunisson.



FAMOUS FRENCH OPERA HOUSE, ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS.—Teunisson.



ST. ROCH'S CHAPEL WITH ITS FAMOUS WISHING SHRINE, ONE OF NEW ORLEANS'S MOST FAMOUS SIGHTS.—Teunisson.



VAST SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR HELP TO MAKE NEW ORLEANS SECOND EXPORT PORT OF AMERICA.—Teunisson.

Orleans," and they don't seem to care to say more, nor does one care to hear anything else just then.

But about the breakfast with Monsieur Alcatoire. His aged mother, a beautiful old lady, who talks with pardonable pride about her eighteen children, was also his guest this morning. And what a breakfast it was! Monsieur Jules prepared it himself, which is enough to say of it, and talked all the while in his fascinating imperfect English about his Paris and the wide world as he knows it, and particularly about an interesting time when he cooked for his Highness, "his very High Highness," said Monsieur Jules with a laugh, Prince Bismarck.

"Monsieur doesn't have to cook," his dear old mother will hasten to explain. "He has money—plenty—and a charming family." But then he loves to make those wonderful dishes, and he has so many friends who love his beautiful breakfasts. "And then a man must work," says he. Monsieur Jules Alcatoire has much to answer for. He is responsible for the hypercritical taste of most of the epicures in New Orleans—and in respect of epicures New Orleans is the Paris of the Western Hemisphere. He stands in his quaint old iron balcony, regretfully stroking his small goatee, as we take our departure, and we cast a regretful look backward as we wander on into the corners of this old town looking for interesting individuals and strange romance-haunted houses.

It is an endless journey of exhaustless interest if we keep going around and around, but straight out before us there is Canal Street, that broad modern thoroughfare with its ten thousand street-cars and rows of pretty stores, and a little beyond is the great new St. Charles Hotel with all its twentieth-century comforts and "modern inconveniences." Is it possible it is within five blocks of that little France where we ate the wonderful omelette soufflée with Monsieur Jules?

The Famous French Opera in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS as an American city is unique in a great many ways, but no feature of life in the quaint, fascinating, cosmopolitan town so distinctly illustrates this fact as does the French opera. There is only one other place in America where one may hear opera as opera should be rendered, and that is in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, but in this magnificent temple of music one misses that subtle atmosphere, that unnamable charm, which tradition has thrown about the French Opera House in New Orleans, and one misses also the evidence of that intimate social intercourse which seems possible only in the smaller cities, where families grow up together through generations.

The first night of the opera season is the opening of the social season in New Orleans, and the opera itself is the most important feature of New Orleans social life. For nearly a century it has held the undisputed first place in the hearts of the people of the delightful old French-American city, and it grows each year in popularity and in pride of place. It must be understood, however, that New Orleans loves her French opera not because of the social side of the operatic season, but because she has been taught for generations to love it for the music and for art's sake. The dominating influence of society, as exemplified by box-owners in the Metropolitan Opera House, who have at different times created much excitement and antagonism in the parquet by talking through the performance, would never be tolerated in New Orleans. The music and musicians are the first consideration in this splendid old house; consequently New Orleans knows her great composers, her Mozart, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Verdi, in detail, and knowing them so is able to listen to and enjoy them understandingly. Another thing which adds to New Orleans's enjoyment of French opera, and has doubtless had much to do with the great popularity of the institution, is the fact that one-fourth of the population of the city speaks French in ordinary daily intercourse, while another two-fourths is able to understand the language perfectly.

Now one might write volumes on the French opera in New Orleans and not exhaust a fascinating subject. One might tell how it began in 1813 and follow its history through triumph and vicissitude up to the present day, where we find it holding a glorious place, all its own, in the American world of art. One might write life histories which have been made in and about the old institution, life histories whose final chapters might be laid under the ancient dueling oaks in City Park, not so very far away; for it is said more cards have been exchanged and more

"affairs of honor" arranged in the foyer of the French Opera House in New Orleans than in any other one place in the world, and it has not been such a long time since the glint of pistols in the moonlight was the only thing which served to satisfy the "honor" of your warm-hearted Creole gentleman. One might write the story of triumphant debuts made in the old opera house that would grace the musical record of any capital of Europe. One might tell of quaint laws and customs which have kept this old opera house in the heart of the French quarter, down among the cafés, curio shops, and queer little Creole houses in the narrow streets, the most exclusively fashionable as well as the most generally well-beloved institution in the venerable aristocratic town, but all that would be too long for this little sketch, which is merely designed to record the opening of the season of 1902-3 on Tuesday night, the nineteenth of November, at which time the wonderful photographs published in this issue were taken.

The French opera has been existent in New Orleans for nearly a century, and this is the first time in its history that a photographer has been permitted to turn his camera upon the assemblage, which does not merely represent but which is the highest society of New Orleans. The photographs were taken for LESLIE'S WEEKLY through the courtesy of the French Opera House Company, which is composed of a number of New Orleans's most prominent business men, and Monsieur Charley, the manager of the opera company. Monsieur Charley had some difficulty in getting the consent of the singers themselves to having the photographs taken, since it necessitated their singing the big fourth act of "Les Huguenots" in the smoke which is an unavoidable result of a big flashlight, but the perfect good humor which prevailed both behind and before the curtain made it possible for Mr. Teunisson, our photographer, to attain the unusual success which his photographs disclose.

It will be noticed that there is a great scarcity of women in the parquet. In fact, it looks much like a sea of upturned shirt-fronts. This is due to the fact that the parquet was originally and for years reserved exclusively for men, while the women occupying the boxes in their brilliant and beautiful evening toilettes won for that part of the house the name "cortille," or "flower-basket." The parquet is no longer reserved for men, however, it having been found necessary to throw it open to the traveling public, which is no small part of New Orleans's population during the winter months.

Nor is full dress any longer demanded for this part of the house, since travelers who wish to attend the opera are often entirely unprepared for a social function. Taken all in all, the French opera in New Orleans, on the opening night or on any particular occasion, presents as brilliant a spectacle of its kind as could be seen at any time in any city in America, and as an old institution it is something of which the people of New Orleans are justly proud.

Two Remarkable Photographs.

THE ATTENTION of our readers is invited to two notable triumphs of photography presented in this issue. One of these comprises two views of the interior of the famous French Grand Opera House at New Orleans, secured by special permission by John N. Teunisson, the well-known expert artist of the Crescent City. The pictures were taken from the stage with two cameras, 18x22 and 8x10, and a flash-light was used. They vividly represent the fine old auditorium crowded with a fashionable assemblage, and they are all the more interesting from the fact that they are the first photographs ever made of this historic building.

The second example of the photographer's skill is the wonderful panoramic picture by Falk of the recent great football game between the Yale and Harvard teams at New Haven. This photograph, which is far beyond the scope of the ordinary camera, was taken with a specially arranged panoramic camera invented by Charles Mills. It should greatly interest every lover of football contests.

Photography has done and is still doing very much for illustrated journalism, and the latter has reciprocated by generously fostering photography. The photograph is every day becoming more and more essential to the illustrated publication. Fine photographs eclipse the most careful drawings in accuracy and vividness, and even in beauty. Photography is progressive, improved methods and apparatus for its purposes being devised every year. It is destined to attain to a greater degree of perfection and usefulness, and, while it will never supplant the individual artist, it will occupy a larger place in illustrative art.

Young Men and Railroad Service.

RECENT STATISTICS showing the enormous expansion of railroad business in this country during the past few years may also serve to call attention to the fact that no modern industry offers finer or more promising opportunities for capable, energetic, and ambitious young men than railroading. Railroad managers are insisting, too, more and more upon good character, sobriety, frugality, and honorableness of life among their employes, requirements that work a double benefit by raising the morale of the entire body of railroad men and also by adding to the security and confidence of the traveling public.

In a recent communication on this subject in the Chicago Tribune Mr. J. H. Barrett, general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, makes the important point that after a young man enters the railway service there is no position, no matter how high, which he cannot hope to attain. The spirit pervading railroad circles is a purely democratic one; the principle that one man is as good as another rules here, perhaps, more widely than in any other business. Character, integrity, and proved merit are the only pass-words needed to enter all branches of the service, from the lowest to the highest. Nearly all the prominent railroad presidents of the day have worked up to their present positions from the humblest posts. The spirit of comradeship and mutual helpfulness among railroad men of all grades is very strong, and nowhere is real merit more quickly recognized and conspicuously rewarded.

In the article referred to Mr. Barrett also points out that the general rates of pay received in the railway service are such as to attract young men of ability and insure them fair and just and increasingly large returns for their work. To come to details on this point, it is said that if a young man desires to become a train-man he is required to serve an apprenticeship of short duration. Within a month he becomes a brakeman on a freight train (\$50 to \$75 a month); in about two years he will be a freight conductor (\$90 to \$100 per month); in about six years, according to conditions, a passenger conductor (\$90 to \$120 per month); all promotions, in matter of frequency, depending almost entirely upon individual merit and seniority.

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyright photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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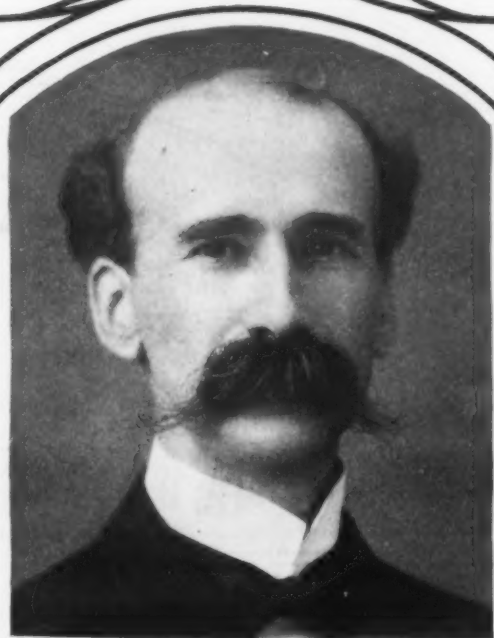
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JAMES R. BRANCH,
Secretary American Bankers' Association.
Marceau.



CALDWELL HARDY,
The new president of the American Bankers' Association.—*Faber.*



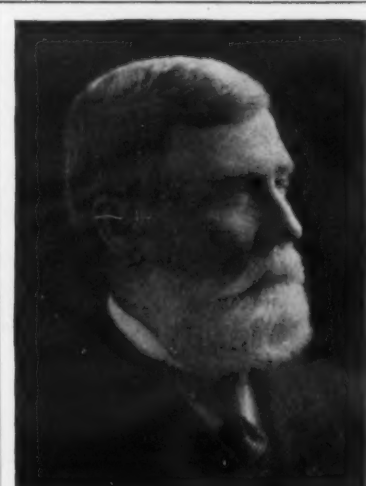
WILLIAM C. FITZWILSON,
Assistant secretary American Bankers' Association.



G. W. NOTT,
President Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, prominent in New Orleans affairs.—*Moses.*



F. G. BIGELOW,
Of Milwaukee, vice-president American Bankers' Association.—*Stein.*



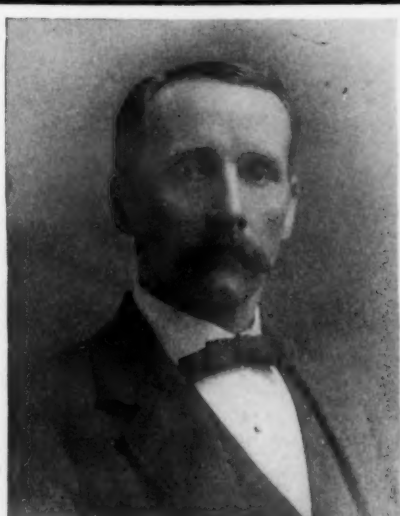
THOMAS T. WOODWARD,
Prominent financier of New Orleans.
Moses.



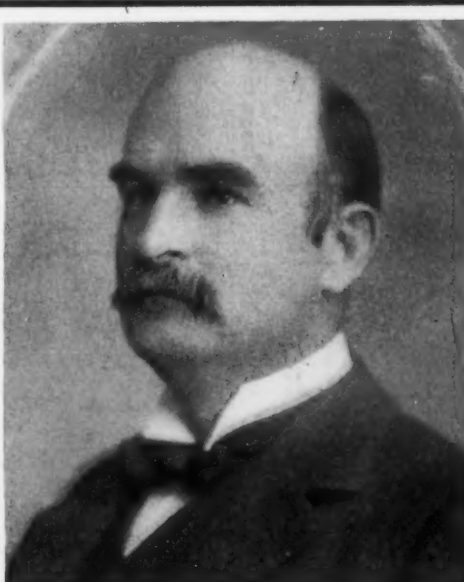
C. H. HYAMS,
Capitalist and philanthropist, of New Orleans.
Engl.



MYRON T. HERRICK,
Of Cleveland, retiring president of the Bankers' Association.—*Endean.*



ANDREW R. BLAKELY,
Proprietor of the New St. Charles, and organizer and prime mover in the New Orleans Progressive Union.—*Moore.*



J. W. CASTLES,
President of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans.



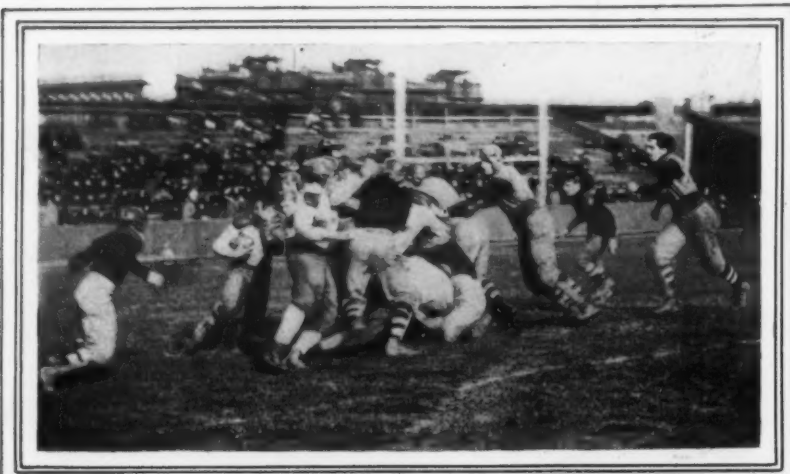
ALBERT BALDWIN, SR.,
President of National Bank of New Orleans.
Simon.

THE CRESCENT CITY'S WELCOME TO THE BANKERS.

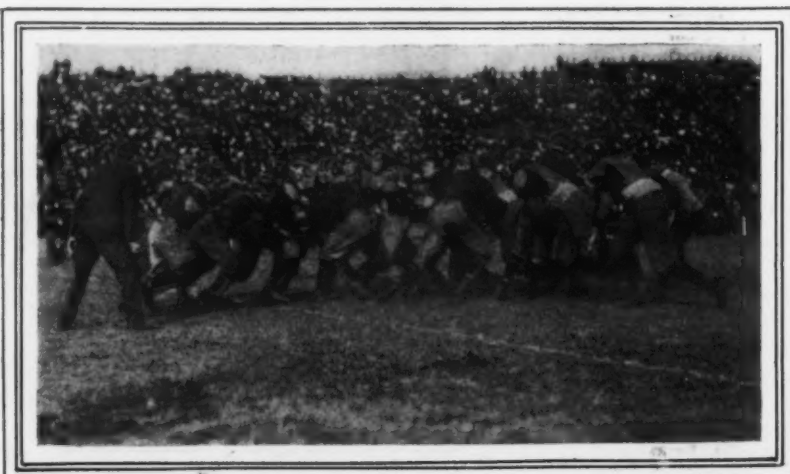
DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, AND PROMINENT NEW ORLEANS FINANCIERS WHOSE HOSPITALITY MADE THE EVENT MEMORABLE.



SUPERB PANORAMIC VIEW OF DENSELY-CROWDED STANDS AND FIELD AT GREAT



FISHER (COLUMBIA) STRIVING TO GET AROUND BROWN'S END WITH BALL IN BROWN-COLUMBIA GAME.—Earle.



PENNSYLVANIA TRIES A RUN AROUND HARVARD'S LEFT END IN PENNSYLVANIA-HARVARD CONTEST.—Hare.



LINE-UP IN YALE-WEST POINT GAME



CHADWICK (YALE) MAKES A MIGHTY SPRINT OF FIFTY-SEVEN YARDS FOR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN YALE-PRINCETON GAME.—Hare.

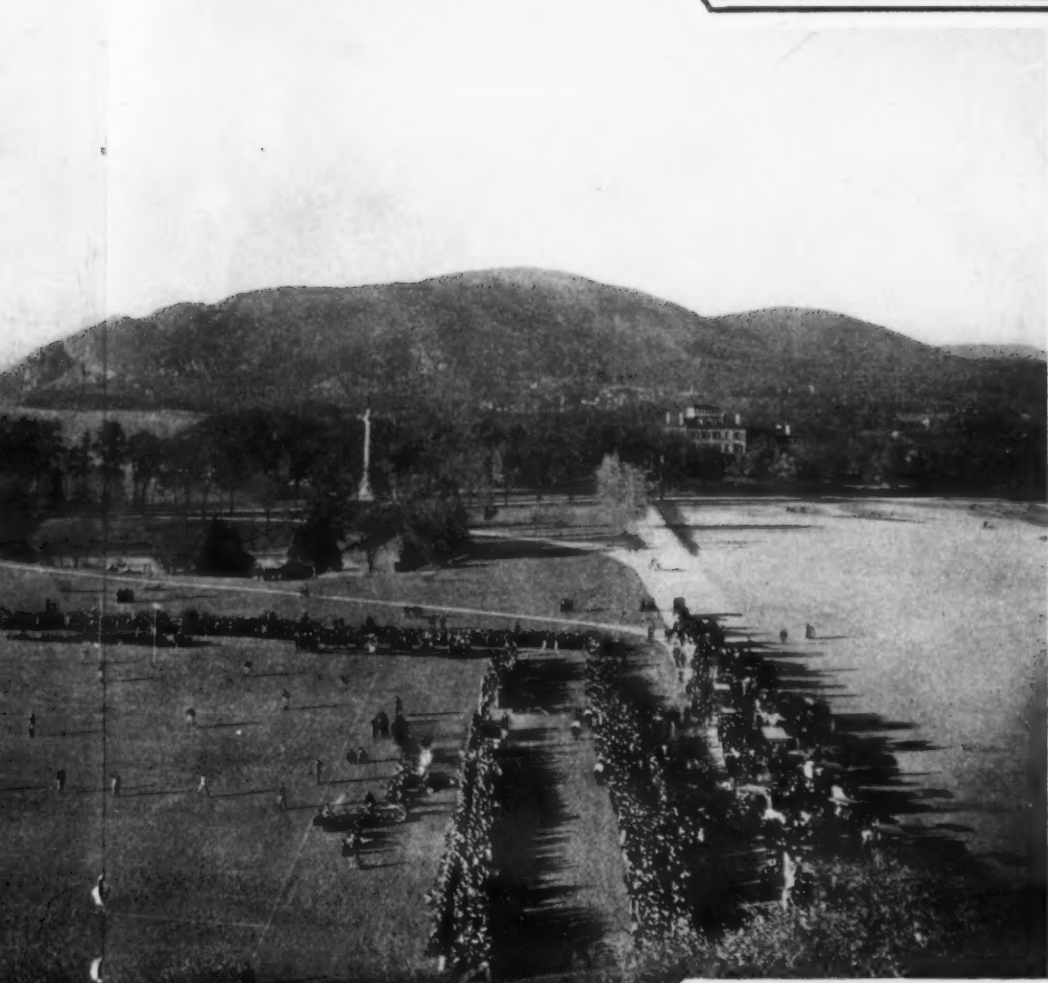


"ELIHU YALE," Mascot for Yale at games with Harvard.—Pach B.

EVENTS OF NOTE IN THE PAST FOOTBALL SE
REMARKABLE PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF THE YALE-HARVARD MATCH, AND OTHER PICTU



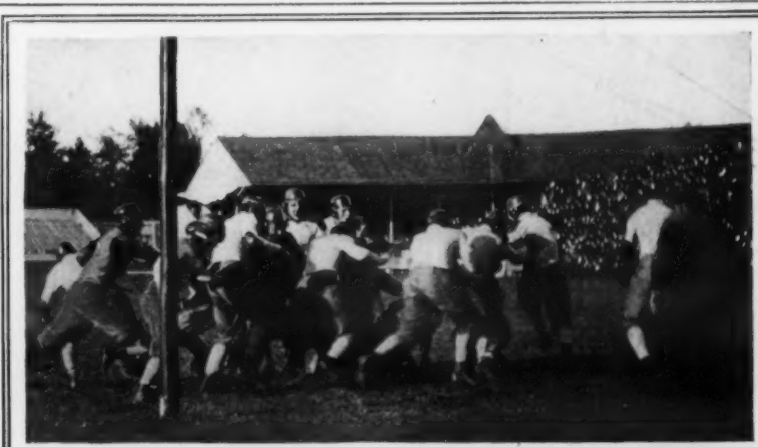
YALE-HARVARD GAME—THE FIRST EVER TAKEN.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk.



AMID IMPOSING SURROUNDINGS.—Runk.



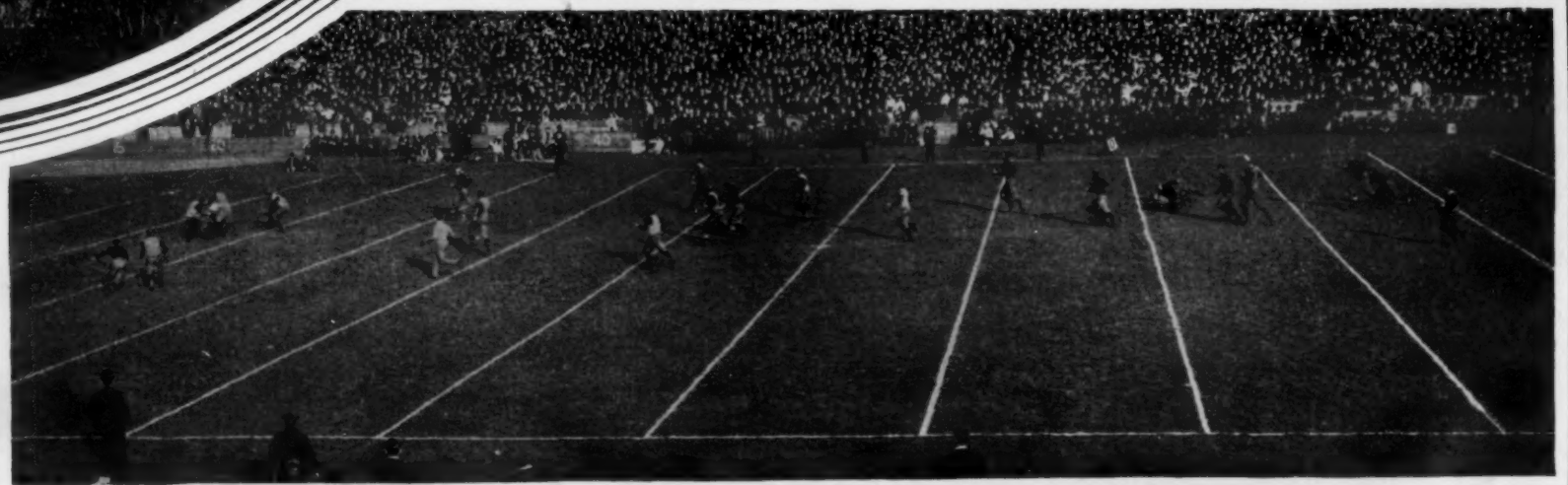
SHANNON (WEST POINT) PASSING THE BALL IN THE SPIRITED YALE-WEST POINT STRUGGLE.
Burton.



EXCITING TUSSELE, WITH COLUMBIA'S BALL ON TIGERS' THREE-YARD LINE, IN COLUMBIA-PRINCETON MATCH.—Earle.



"ELIHU YALE,"
scot for Yale at games with Princeton
and Harvard.—Pack Brothers.



DE WITT, PRINCETON'S CHIEF PLAYER, PUNTS TO CHADWICK IN YALE-PRINCETON GAME.—Hare.

LL SEASON, THE MOST INTERESTING FOR YEARS.

ER PICTURES OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRINCIPAL GAMES.—See football review, page 556.

All on Account of a Chrysanthemum

By Ruby Douglas

"HE LOVES me; he loves me not. He—"

"Don't, Blanche; don't destroy the flower. I'll tell you." George Hadwick covered the fluffy yellow chrysanthemum with his hand and looked into Blanche Ashbaugh's eyes. "May I?" he asked.

"How can you tell?" she smiled saucily at him. "Have you counted these petals?" Her face was dangerously close to his.

"No, but—"

"Then," she interrupted, "you know nothing about it." Blanche continued her counting. "He loves me; he loves me not."

The young man looked at her in silence for a moment. Again this elusive piece of girlhood had invited the very words he would say to her to his lips, and again she had cut them off as they were formed for utterance. Then she had lowered those long black curtains of her eyes to let him meditate on his narrow escape. Perhaps, too, she knew what a pretty contrast those same black curtains were to the pure pink and white of her skin.

"Blanche."

"Don't, George, when I'm counting. He loves me; he loves me not. He—why, George Hadwick, how dare you! I'll never speak to you again. Give me that flower this minute." A pretty crimson suffused her cheeks as she stood angrily before him. "You've torn it to pieces."

George looked at the crumpled flower in his hand. "You provoked me to do it, Blanche. I'm sorry, but—"

"You're not! You needn't be. You're the most gentlemanly person I ever knew and I will not go to your old football game with you to-morrow. I won't go! So now!" She threw herself into a chair on the opposite side of the room.

Every attempt at reconciliation was in vain and George Hadwick left her unrelenting, unforgiving.

"Perhaps," he thought as he walked toward his rooms, "the Fates might have brought it my way, but I could not stand the suspense. And she persisted in pulling the entire flower to pieces and not listening nor talking to me. Yes, I was justified in taking it from her." With this self-administered consolation he entered the Kappa Sigma house.

But the next morning, Thanksgiving Day, he somehow felt less pleased with himself and could think of nothing whatever for which to be thankful.

Even the confidence he had felt previously in the victorious result for his team in the big football game of the afternoon seemed to have vanished. What did he care who won if a certain smiling face with long black curtains

over the eyes was not in the grand-stand to see the victory? His college spirit, too, had disappeared—he seemed to have been playing for a little girl—not for a college.

The gridiron was firm and a chilly November wind made the day ideal for the Thanksgiving battle for the pigskin. Both teams were as fit as twenty-two men can well be with the thought that they had necessarily eaten sparingly of a most inviting Thanksgiving dinner.

An enthusiastic gallery followed the pigskin up and down the gridiron, first to one end, then to the other. Neither side had scored and the first half was almost over.

College yells, cheering and waving made the grand-stand shake when the visiting team put the ball over their goal just as time was called.

"What's the matter with Hadwick? He fumbled twice!" Tom Higgs asked the question of the little girl by his side. "He usually sees that Harvard scores before the second half. Must be sick."

"Perhaps he is," answered Blanche Ashbaugh, but she had not the courage of her convictions. Her usual enthusiasm in a football game had left her and she sat in the grand-stand pulling the petals one by one from a chrysanthemum.

"If he spoils plays that way in the second I won't give much for our chances," persisted Tom Higgs. He did not observe the manner in which the eyes under those lashes looked at him. Perhaps it was just as well.

"I'm tired sitting still," said Blanche when she had pulled all but one petal from the once pretty blossom. "And it's cold; let's walk about until the game begins again."

Unconsciously—well, perhaps unconsciously—Blanche led the way to the farther end of the grand-stand, the end under which she had seen the players disappear for their few minutes' rest.

They leaned over the railing. "There are the players. Look!" said Blanche, bending over and looking at the men.

"Yes, and there's Hadwick right under us, lying there as if he had pawned his last suit of clothes. He'd better wake up or he'll be the captain of a defeated team." Blanche gave the man at her side another glance which was anything but one of acquiescence.

"I'll drop this on his face. Shall I?" asked Blanche, holding up the stem with one lonely yellow petal.

"It may wake him up," ventured Tom. He did not see the eager expression on the face at his side. How much depended on George Hadwick's reading the message of the last petal aright!

The big football player opened his eyes as if from a dream. He looked at the petal. Yes; he must be still dreaming. A dazed expression came over his face, and he looked up to see in reality a smile which he had just seen fade in his dream.

The Harvard line-up for the second half was heavier by one petal of a chrysanthemum than it had been in the first.

And the player whose weight was increased, if ever so slightly, surprised his opponents by his clever work. They had sized him up as in bad form. How could they see that little yellow bit of flower tucked under the dirty football suit?

"Hadwick isn't so sleepy, after all," said Tom, when he had exhausted his lung power cheering for Harvard's second touchdown.

"No?" said Blanche absently. She was too happy to listen to the mere platitudes of the man by her side. She could only read the messages conveyed from the gridiron in the glances of two big brown eyes.

All the way home Blanche talked listlessly with Tom Higgs. She was wondering if George would come that night or if he would wait until to-morrow. She felt confident he would come.

"You played excellently in the second half, George," said Blanche, giving her hand to a big football player that evening.

"Yes?" he asked, looking earnestly into her eyes. "Yes," she replied, demurely looking down at her hand in his. Nothing seemed to come to her lips. She could not speak with her usual flow of language.

With his disengaged hand the young man was fumbling in his pocket. Bringing out a withered yellow petal he looked at it.

"It was this," he said, holding it up. Blanche's color deepened. "May I tell you now what message it contains, Blanche? May I tell you what it is?"

"Isn't it a petal?" asked Blanche, smiling into his eyes, her old coquetry returning. She tried to regain possession of her hand.

"And it means?" he asked.

She did not reply.

"It means 'I love you, dear,' doesn't it?" Perhaps it did. At least the petal was held in a close embrace between two hands while two young people said numerous things about themselves.

And now a yellow chrysanthemum petal lies buried between the leaves of a book and is only allowed to see daylight on Thanksgiving Day.

The Turkey or the Gridiron

By E. L. Sabin

"PAPA, WHAT did they do Thanksgivings before they had football?"

Behold that which is likely to be a favorite query of the juvenile of twenty-five years from now!

Already how, in the minds of two hundred thousand and more persons, is Thanksgiving spelled? F-o-o-t-b-a-l-l! To football both church and table play second fiddle. Football it is that circumscribes the sermon and abridges the dessert.

Crowds along the Atlantic coast, crowds upon the Pacific coast, crowds in the middle West, and why collected? To "give thanks"? No; not unless their eleven wins. To dine at a happy family board? No; not unless they can conveniently do so between yells.

They have gathered for "the game."

What of this "game," for which, through ten weeks, some thirty young men have been battered and bullied, curbed and curried, restricted to lean beef, exercise and hopes; to see which, men who know not even the name of one of the combatants will journey from Honolulu to Harvard, from the Yukon to Yale; which will warrant a staid banker in throwing aloft his silk hat, and his clerk in smashing it; which will make man and woman, high and low, forego the most ordinary conventionalities of society, not to mention the historic day, and become lunatics?

To witness what other spectacle lasting an hour and a half will rich and poor pay from two to fifty dollars, and sit upon hard planks, amid snow, rain, and wind—and miss dinner to do it?

Where is the glamour? Baseball is showy, cricket is classic, golf is picturesque, tennis is dashing, ping-pong is artistic, but football—football is force. Art and skill assuredly are there, but the dominant element is force.

"Blood-lust" is the definition offered by a noted psychologist for the microbe of football fever; blood-lust, a legacy from those times when our ancestors indulged in man-hunts among the primeval forests and fens; a legacy handed down through the gladiatorial ring and the knightly tourney to us of the side-lines.

The dog whirled around, before settling himself, as did his progenitors of the jungle; the infant turns in his soles as do the apes; we adult humans attend football games in lieu of man-hunts.

Once, Thanksgiving was, as its name implies, a day of thanks, signalized by praises to the God of Plenty. Now, forsooth, 'tis the God of Battles whom we laud.

Later, Thanksgiving grew to be termed popularly turkey-day. Now, the title is becoming a misnomer. Willingly we abandon the turkey to the bed-ridden and the disgruntled cook, and with colors fluttering hie us away

to the field. By luck and good management it may be "the turkey and the gridiron"; but should it be "the turkey or the gridiron"—then on with the pigskin and off with the fowl!

As a rule, man is more solicitous about his stomach than his soul. Bad enough is it for him to be lured from

A Sigh for Mother's Pie.

YOU may talk about your mushroom sauce, your truffled grouse and squab,
You may think there's nothing sweeter than the corn right off the cob,
But keep your boasted dishes, your stew, your oyster fry,
And let me have just one more piece of mother's apple pie.

I KNOW pie's not in favor, nor is it now the style
With those we call the bluebloods and those who've just "struck ile."
I know they keep it off the bills, but what's the reason why?
Is anything they cook as good as mother's pumpkin pie?

I'VE put up at the swell hotels; I've tried the dining cars,
And found they'd give me anything from shaves to whiskey bars.
But I can razor-off myself, I have no taste for rye.
Why can't they think of me just once, and give me mother's pie?

I'VE asked the question "time-again" of cooks and land-lords, too,
The lunch-man and the man who makes the savory "ragout";
But they have lost the knack, I'm sure, or really they would try
To please the public's taste and mine with mother's hot mince pie.

I KNOW that I shall never seek a place of honor high,
Nor do I ever think of wealth as coming by and by;
But there's a hope I wish fulfilled before I am to die,
And 'tis to have another chance to eat my mother's pie.

JASPER.

church; but when he is lured from his dinner, the case is exposed in all its seriousness.

Will football continue in the ascendancy? Indications point that way. The game is no longer confined to the colleges. Athletic clubs, large and small, city wide or neighborhood narrow, have taken it up. High school and grammar school boast their teams. Urchins in mother-made suits throng parks and streets.

However, let us hope not. We may not refill the churches—we of this restless, high irreverent, open-air

age; but at least let us go back to the sacred home-gathering, to the turkey of our fathers, which speaks, not of conquest, but of bounty and leisurely cheer.

The Grand Army of the Republic, and its kindred associations, have fought valiantly to confine Memorial Day to its original high aim; will there be necessary some Order of the Pilgrims, to do the same for Thanksgiving Day?

Great Financial Success of the Jews.

MR. ZANGWILL'S bold answer to the question, "Why do Jews succeed? They don't"—is not substantiated by statistics. The Jews in this country are about one-eighth of the population, yet they claim one hundred and fifteen out of the four thousand millionaires of the United States, about two and a half times as many as they are entitled to. Even leaving out the backwoods, and confining the inquiry to the town population, it is found that the number of Jew millionaires is still disproportionately large.

A Soldier's Foe.

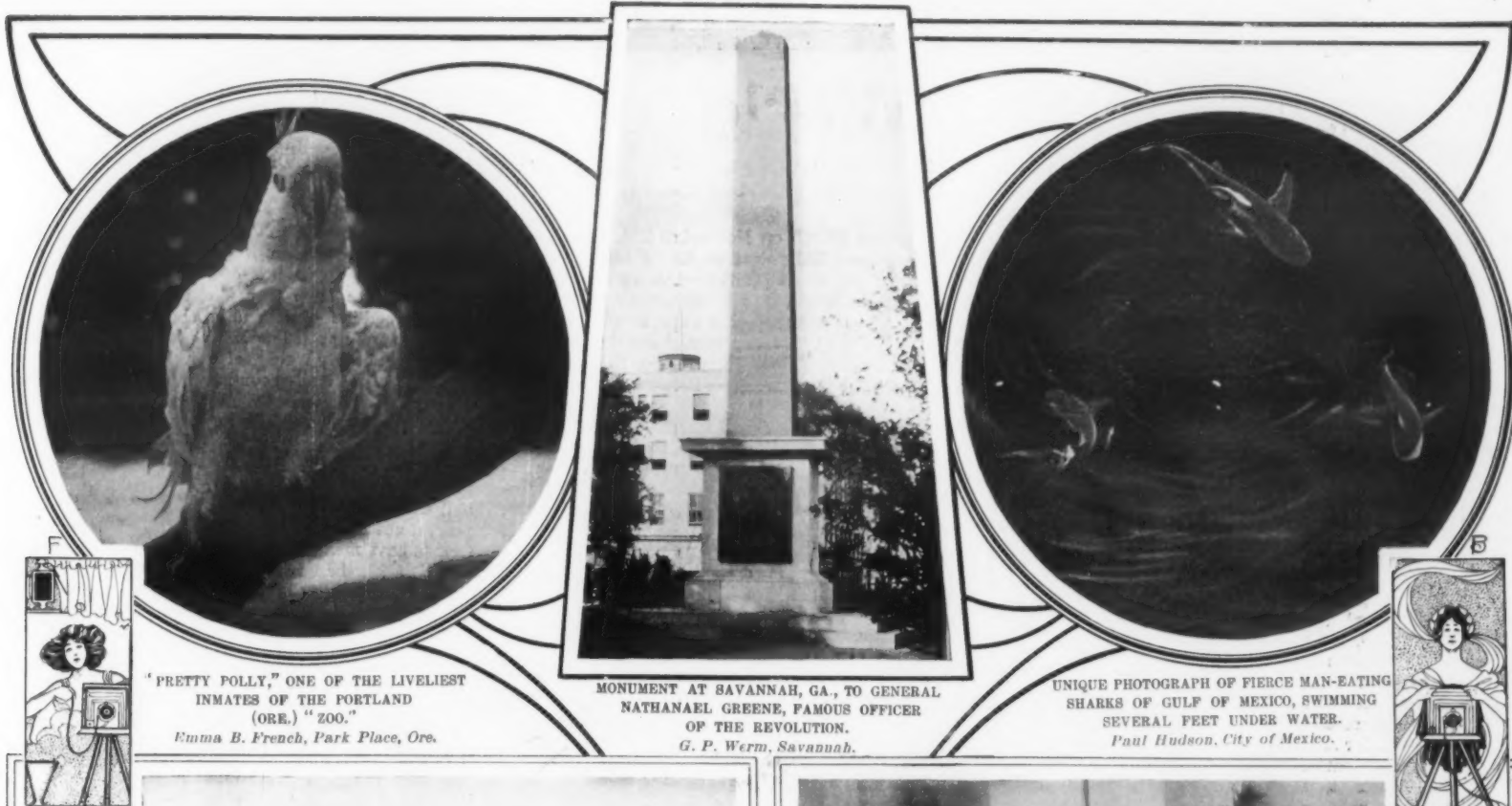
KNOCKED DOWN BY UNSUSPECTED ENEMY.

COFFEE so affects the brain and nerves that proper nutrition is interfered with and the final ending is frequently nervous prostration.

"During the Spanish-American war, I went with my troops to Chickamauga," says Lieutenant J. G. Talbott, Springfield, Ills. "If there is any one place on earth where one drinks more coffee than another it is in the army. It is a soldier's 'back bone,' and I can assure you that I drank my share. After several months of hard drilling my health gave out, the chief cause being coffee, bad food, over-exertion and heat."

"On the advice of the surgeon, I tendered my resignation, and with my heart full of regret and my nervous system shattered, I returned home. Almost the first thing the doctor whom I consulted advised me was to quit coffee. That was the first intimation I had that coffee had anything to do with my condition. The next thing was 'What shall I drink?'"

"My wife's mother used your Postum Food Coffee and knew how to make it right, so I tried it and grew very fond of it. My nervous trouble soon left; my old-time health came back, and that fall I gained so in flesh that the boys on returning after 'muster out' hardly knew me. Quitting coffee and using Postum did wonders for me."



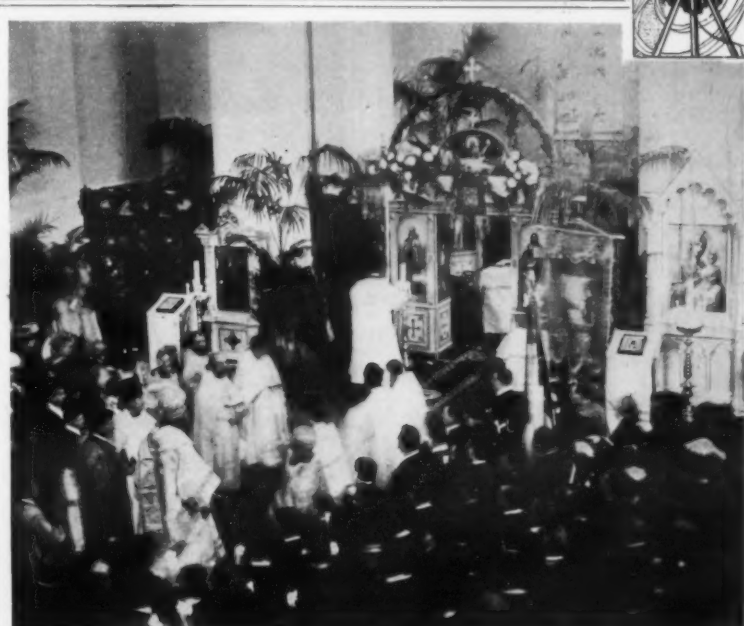
"PRETTY POLLY," ONE OF THE LIVELIEST INMATES OF THE PORTLAND (ORE.) "ZOO."
Emma B. French, Park Place, Ore.

MONUMENT AT SAVANNAH, GA., TO GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE, FAMOUS OFFICER OF THE REVOLUTION.
G. P. Wern, Savannah.

UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF FIERCE MAN-EATING SHARKS OF GULF OF MEXICO, SWIMMING SEVERAL FEET UNDER WATER.
Paul Hudson, City of Mexico.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) THREE STATES SEEN AT A GLANCE—KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, AND OHIO. CATLETTSBURG, KY., IN FOREGROUND.
R. C. Abel, Lincoln, Neb.



IMPOSING CONSECRATION CEREMONIES AT NEW RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, ST. NICHOLAS'S, NEW YORK CITY.
Kleuey, New York.



A DUSKY LITTLE MAID'S PRICELESS CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
E. E. Trumbull, Plattsburg, N. Y.



BOSNIAN PEDDLER ON A BUSINESS TOUR IN AUSTRIA.—Alfred C. Cook, Vienna.

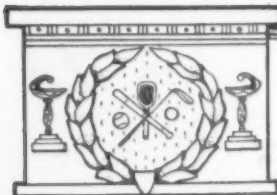


YOUTHFUL MISTRESS OF THE HOUNDS, WITH HER PACK WELL IN HAND.
R. B. T. Hunter, Brooklyn.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEBRASKA WINS.

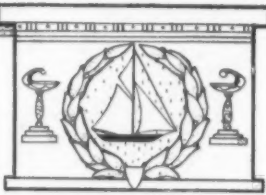
PICTORIAL BOUQUET FORMED OF THE GLEANINGS OF THE CAMERA IN WIDELY-CONTRASTED FIELDS.

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)



In the World of Sports

THE YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME—PRINCETON'S MARVELOUS ATHLETE.
A POOL-ROOM TRICK



ECHOES OF A FAMOUS GRIDIRON BATTLE.—One thing proved by the Yale-Harvard game is that there must be a stricter and more rigid ruling about alleged coaching, under the guise of first aid to the injured, from the side lines. At every intermission of ten seconds of that memorable game "Mike" Murphy, the Yale trainer, ran out with a bucket, a sponge, and a word of advice, and was able to resuscitate at least three of his players before called down by Dashiell, the umpire; and this did not stop until Dashiell had had a little conference with "Mike." Murphy not only helped the injured players with the water-soaked sponge, but he flicked the cold water into the faces of other players near at hand, which did much to refresh them in that terrible battle of brain and muscle. It would seem also to be proved by the game that one man back, at say the 40-yard line, at defensive work does not begin to be sufficient when the team's opponents are aggressive line-buckers. C. Marshall is conceded to be an effective and sure low tackler, but when he was the only person between his line and the Harvard goal he lamentably failed. This point has been demonstrated this season, but it has not as yet apparently appealed to the coaches. We look for an innovation next year in the shape of putting back at least two men from fifteen to thirty yards behind the defensive rush line. When two teams are evenly matched this plan will not be necessary, but it would seem to prove that an almost errorless tackler can at least half the time be dodged by an expert back with a good head start. But, whereas Harvard was apparently afraid of taking a chance of weakening her team by putting more than one man back of the line, she did materially weaken it by attempting to box each Yale end with two men, when it was Yale's ball to kick and it was essential that the Yale ends get down the field to tackle the man who was to catch the ball. It was plain that by this device she took four men from her defensive line, and the point was that these four men were unable in any single case to box these two Yale ends. It is poor football judgment to think that two men forbidden the use of their hands can prevent an end from dodging them and getting down the field. And meanwhile the would-be interference is useless in that particular play for any other purpose. This play left the Harvard centre numerically one-half as strong as the Yale advancing rush line, so that if the Yale ends had failed to break through, their interference there would still be a cavalcade plowing through the Harvard centre and bearing down on the man catching the ball. The Harvard delegation gave its team a splendid twenty-minute reception of cheering at the end of the game. It was a fine instance of Harvard spirit, but it was almost the only cheering of the game, for old-time alumni must face the fact that singing has displaced cheering. Cheering was never at any time exactly a pleasant feature to the visitors, but the majority of them enjoyed the music rather more than the playing. That this change is radical and permanent is proved by the fact that each university now invariably has a band. The results of the season show the cold, calculating system prevalent at Yale, for the players were at their very best when the final and most important game of the season arrived. West Point, Bucknell, and Princeton all scored against the champions earlier in the season; none of them would have been able to cross the

goal line at New Haven on November 22d. During the season Yale scored 286 points to 22 for her opponents; Harvard made 185 to 46 for the opposing eleven, and Princeton scored 164 points to 17 by her rivals. Most of the other college teams fell below expectations, with the exception of West Point, which turned out the best team the soldiers ever placed on the field. The Yale team this year was about the strongest New Haven ever saw.

PASSING OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—The passing of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York will be regretted by many people. The history of the organization which brought out so many famous athletes is interesting. Always a rival of the New York Athletic Club, it tried unsuccessfully to compete in accommodations with its wealthier rival. Organized originally as the Manhattan

the world in turning out great all-around athletes, but in De Witt, Princeton has developed a man who has accomplished things no other athlete has ever done. Many colleges have turned out men who were almost equally good in football and baseball. Others have shown men who were good baseball or football players and fine sprinters, notably Weeks, of Columbia. King, of Princeton, was a good all-around man, and so was Sheldon, of Yale. De Witt is as clever with his feet as he is with his arms; a peculiar combination. The Princeton giant is looked upon as the logical champion weight-thrower with a little more experience. He hurls the weights with practically no loss of force. He is admitted by the football experts to be the best punter and drop-kicker of the year, if not in the history of modern college football. His friends have mentioned him as half of the Princeton football team, and he certainly was a goodly half of the Tigers' track and field team last summer. If he could skate, what a great hockey player he would make for the Princeton team!

BETTER BICYCLES AT A HIGHER PRICE.

—This has been the best year for the bicycle industry in England since 1897. The industry was in better shape in this country this year than last, and indications point to a further increase in the sale of wheels next season. With the reorganization of the bicycle trust and the turning over of the affairs of the big company to Colonel Albert A. Pope will come a general hustling in the trade. The old war between the trust and the independent makers is virtually a thing of the past. Practically all the old stock has been disposed of, which will mean a clean new model for 1903. There will be a slight increase in the price of bicycles, but the advance will not be enough to frighten the man or woman who prefers to pay a fair price for a first-class article.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

Can Write Them.

CALKINS, THE STORY TELLER.

MR. FRANKLIN W. CALKINS, of Wyoming, Wis., who writes many interesting stories for the *Youth's Companion*, says:

"Food can make or unmake a writer. For a number of years, living the sedentary life of the writer and student, I suffered all the ills of nervous dyspepsia. I could eat nothing in the morning save a dry crust of toasted bread and a cup of weak coffee. For my dinner at six o'clock, I had been in the habit of eating rare beefsteak, the only food from which I seemed to get proper nourishment, but no meal was taken without the after pangs of indigestion; I was beginning to get disgusted with life.

"About a year ago a friend suggested Grape-Nuts, telling me of the benefit he had received from the food, and I began with it as directed; I found immediate relief from my indigestion and in a short time my dyspepsia left

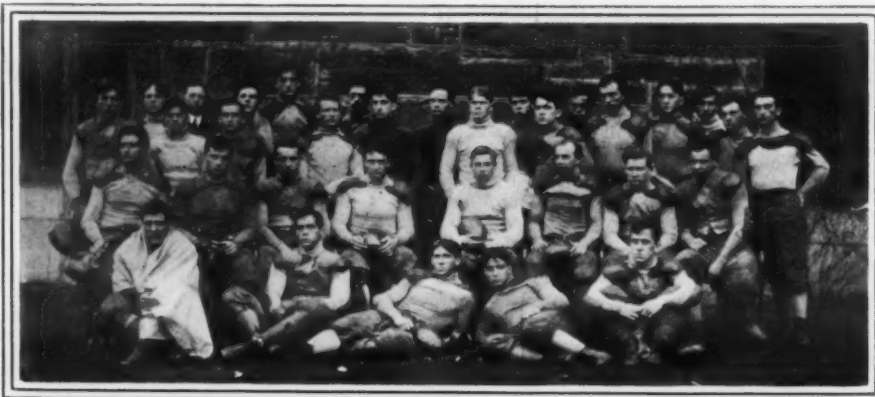
me entirely. I have now used Grape-Nuts for a year and have had no trouble with my stomach, having eaten many enjoyable dinners.

"I find, in fact, that all you say for Grape-Nuts is true, and it is certainly the food for brain workers, and the truth of your claims is proved in my own cure. I have no appetite for meats."



SPIRITED GAME BETWEEN COLUMBIA'S SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN FOOTBALL TEAMS. LAMONT (SOPHOMORE) GOING AROUND THE END.—Earle.

Athletic Club, it failed, Andy Freedman, later of baseball conspicuousness, being the receiver. But a new club arose out of the ashes and took possession of the splendid quarters in Madison Avenue, under the name of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. But the Knickerbocker was merely a proprietary club, and the members themselves had practically nothing to say about its management. So when the principal stockholder of the club failed re-



COLUMBIA'S VARSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD, AN AGGREGATION OF FINE YOUNG ATHLETES.—Earle.

cently the organization went to pieces. Now the Greater New York Athletic Club will try in a purely athletic way to rival the winged foot organization. It can never hope to cope with it in a social way. James E. Sullivan, of the Amateur Athletic Union, has joined forces with the Greater New York Club and this means that the club will take an active part in track and field athletics.

DE WITT AN ATHLETIC MARVEL.—America has beaten



CAPTAIN HAROLD WEEKS, Of Columbia eleven, about to punt the ball.—Earle.



L. LEAVENTRITT, Winning final heat of 100-yard dash in Columbia freshman-sophomore games.—Earle.



W. F. S. EARLE, Winning final heat of 100-yard dash in Columbia fall handicap games.—Earle.



DE WITT, Princeton's champion athlete, and gridiron hero of year.



F. HOPKINSON SMITH,
Author of "The Fortunes
of Oliver Horn."



SARAH BEAUMONT KENNEDY,
"The Wooing of Judith."



EDWARD EVERETT HALE,
"Memories of a Hundred Years."



GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
"The Splendid Idle Forties."



THOMAS W. HIGGINSON,
"Henry Wadsworth Longfellow"



ELLA HIGGINSON,
"Marietta out of the West."



RALPH CONNOR,
"Glenarry School Days."



Books for Christmas Gifts

By La Salle A. Maynard



J. M. BARRIE,
Who wrote "The Little
White Bird."



MARY E. WILKINS,
"The Wind in the Rose-
Bush."



WILLIAM F. GIBSON,
"Those Black Diamond
Men."



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN,
"Penelope's Irish Ex-
perience."



JACOB A. RIIS,
"The Battle with the
Slums."



BARONESS VON HUTTON,
"Our Lady of the
Beeches."



FRANK R. STOCKTON,
"John Gayther's Garden."

IF IT were lawful to speak of anything suggestive of gloom in connection with the joyous days of Christmas-tide, we might say that no coming event of that happy season casts a longer shadow "before" than the preparation and announcement of books "suitable for holiday gifts." It is well that this should be so, especially at this time, for with all the long and bewildering *menu* of rich, toothsome, and delectable things offered for the Christmas

feast this year by the publishers, one needs plenty of space for deliberation and careful choice. For gift-books, like slippers, smoking jackets, ribbons and rings, need to have the element of fitness in them to carry real and unadulterated joy to the bosoms of their recipients. Unhappy consequences might ensue, for example, if the mistake were made, wittingly or unwittingly, of dropping Mr. Douglass Zabriskie Doty's chronicle of adventures in Noah's Ark or Amos R. Wells's book of rollicking rhymes into the Christmas stocking of the meditative theological student and aspirant for pulpit honors, or if Professor George A. Coe's "Religion of a Mature Mind" were deposited in the hose of the five-year-old candidate for kindergarten glory, whereas if the gifts were reversed both might be made happy forever and a day. Grown-up persons and well-mannered young people manage, of course, to put on an outward semblance of joy and becoming gratitude, no matter what they receive, it never being good form at Christmas or any other time to look gift horses "in the mouth," but when a young football enthusiast has Professor Moulton's new book on Shakespeare's Moral System handed down to him from the Christmas-tree, and grandmother is endowed on the same occasion with Guy Carry's latest version of Grimm's Fairy Tales, the effort to appear jubilant over these unmerited favors from loving friends is likely to cost the recipient's degree of pain from which they ought to be spared on such an occasion.

IT IS with a laudable desire to assist our readers in avoiding such trying experiences as these in choosing Christmas books that we have compiled the list given on this page. Of course the list does not include a hundredth part of the new books issued during the past few months, for the season has been a remarkably prolific one, nor does it contain by any means the titles of all the desirable books; but an honest endeavor has been made here to give a choice selection of the latest and best books under the several heads indicated, and we are confident that our readers will hardly go amiss if they trust to our judgment in this particular.

WE HAVE given fiction by far the larger space, not only because such books are more numerous than any other class, but because they seem to be more in keeping with the light and joyous spirit of Christmas-tide and therefore more appropriate as gifts. A story of the type of "Oliver Horn," or "The Blue Flower," or "Aladdin O'Brien," or "A Sea Turn," or "Oldfield," or "Tangled Up in Beulah Land," or "The Sheep-Stealers," would not be out of place in any Christmas stocking, and even grandmother and the doctor of divinity would be made truly happy to receive one of these. Few people pretend not to read novels nowadays, and the few who do thus hold aloof might be induced to enter into these joys if they received one of these books in the mellow Christmas days. We know a man who seldom indulges in fiction, but who makes a point of re-reading Dickens's Christmas stories in the late December days every year, because they help to work up his feelings to a proper pitch for the enjoyment of the season and thus prevent him from being haunted, like Old Scrooge, with the ghosts of Christmases past. Some of the books in our list, like Harte's "Condensed Novels," Jerome's "Paul Kelter," Jacobs's "The Lady of the Barge," and the collection of Frank Stockton's stories, are well calculated to drive away the blues, lay ghosts, and otherwise prepare the mind for the proper contemplation of roast turkey and plum pudding, and other dainties.

IT WILL be observed that the books selected are for the most part by old and already well-known authors. It would be a great mistake, however, to confine a choice to these, for among the few new or less-known authors mentioned are a number of books of exceeding interest and value. Such are "The Sheep-Stealers," by Violet Jacobs, a new English author, a novel founded on the anti-tollgate riots of South Wales early in the last century—a work that recalls the best methods of Thomas Hardy; the "Aladdin O'Brien" of Gouverneur Morris; "The Last Word," by Alice MacGowan; "The Wooing of Judith," by Sarah Beaumont Kennedy, and "Out of Gloucester," a most charming collection of seafaring stories by James B. Connolly.

TAKE it all in all, we know of no publishing season for many years that has offered so many books of real interest and permanent value as the present one, and those in almost every department of literature. In fiction the showing is specially strong and brilliant, and the person who cannot find many books to his taste in the list which we submit must have a taste that needs looking after.

Choice Books for Christmas Remembrance.

FICTION.

- JOHN GAYTHER'S GARDEN. By Frank R. Stockton. 1.
DONOVAN PASHA. By Sir Gilbert Parker. 3.
BARBARA LADD. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 8.
THE BLUE FLOWER. By Henry Van Dyke. 1.
THE SHEEP-STEALERS. By Violet Jacobs. 6.
WANTED: A CHAPERON. By Paul Leicester Ford. 5.
THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 1.
THE LITTLE WHITE BIRD. By James M. Barrie. 1.
GLENARRY SCHOOL DAYS. By Ralph Connor. 2.
OLDFIELD. By Nancy Huston Banks. 10.
CAPTAIN MACKLIN. By Richard Harding Davis. 1.
CONDENSED NOVELS. By Bret Harte. 7.
CECILIA. By F. Marion Crawford. 10.
PHARAOH AND THE PRIEST. By Alexander Głowatski. 13.
PAUL KELTER. By Jerome K. Jerome. 5.
THE LADY OF THE BARGE. By W. W. Jacobs. 5.
PENELOPE'S IRISH EXPERIENCE. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 7.
THE VIRGINIAN. By Owen Wister. 10.
OUR LADY OF THE BEECHES. By Baroness von Hutton. 7.
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. By Ellen Glasgow. 11.
MARIETTA OUT OF THE WEST. By Ella Higginson. 10.
CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE. By Mary Adams. 9.
THE BEAUTIFUL MISS MOULTON. By Nathaniel Stephenson. 4.
THE STORY OF A STRANGE CAREER. By Stanley Waterloo. 3.
THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. By William F. Gibson. 2.
MOTH AND RUST. By Mary Cholmondeley. 5.
ALADDIN O'BRIEN. By Gouverneur Morris. 9.
NO OTHER WAY. By Sir Walter Besant. 5.
DOCTOR BRYSON. By Frank Hamilton Spearman. 1.
THE SEA LADY. By H. G. Wells. 3.
THE WOOING OF JUDITH. By Sarah Beaumont Kennedy. 11.
THE SPLENDID IDLE FORTIES. By Gertrude Atherton. 3.
THE LAST WORD. By Alice MacGowan. 8.
A DAUGHTER OF THE SNOWS. By Jack London. 12.
OUT OF GLOUCESTER. By James B. Connolly. 1.
THE WIND IN THE ROSE-BUSH. By Mary E. Wilkins. 11.
DANNY. By Alfred Ollivant. 11.
TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND. By H. P. Moubray. 11.
THE HOUSE UNDER THE SEA. By Max Pemberton. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

- HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 7.
ACROSS COVETED LANDS. By Henry Savage Landor. 10.
RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONG LIFE. By Theodore L. Cuyler. 14.
HISTORICAL AND LITERARY ESSAYS. By John Fiske. 10.
MEMORIES OF A HUNDRED YEARS. By Edward Everett Hale. 10.
THE QUEST OF HAPPINESS. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 10.
THE STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINENT. By Francis Parkman. 13.
THE HOMELY VIRTUES. By Ian MacLaren. 5.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. By James Bryce. 10.
JAPANESE GIRLS AND WOMEN. By Alice M. Bacon. 7.
THE ROMANCE OF THE COLORADO RIVER. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. 6.
ALL THE RUSSIAS. By Henry Norman. M. P. 1.
RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT. By Captain Alfred T. Mahan. 13.
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. By George E. Woodberry. 7.
MEMOIRS OF PRESIDENT KRUGER. 9.
THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS. By Jacob A. Riis. 10.
LITERARY VALUES. By John Burroughs. 7.
DANIEL WEBSTER. By John Bach McMaster. 9.
THROUGH HIDDEN SWEDEN. By Francis H. Nichols. 1.
THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE. By Sir Harry Johnston. 5.
THE LEAVEN IN A GREAT CITY. By Lillian W. Betts. 5.
LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN. Edited by Francis Darwin. 3.
LIFE OF GLADSTONE. By John Morley. 10.
A MAKER OF THE NEW ORIENT. By William Elliott Griffis. 2.
WITH NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA. The Diary of John Stokoe. 4.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

- A CAPTURED SANTA CLAUS. By Thomas Nelson Page. 1.
ADVENTURES OF TORQUA. By Charles Frederick Holder. 13.
NATHALIE'S CHUM. By Anna Chapin Ray. 13.
ROLICKING RHYMES FOR YOUNGSTERS. By Amos R. Wells. 2.
IN THE GREEN FOREST. By Katharine Pyle. 13.
ANDY ADVENTURES ON NOAH'S ARK. By Douglass Zabriskie Doty. 14.
GRIMM TALES MADE GAY. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. 7.
"JUST SO" STORIES. By Rudyard Kipling. 9.
UNDER COLONIAL COLORS. By Everett L. Tomlinson. 7.
THE QUEEN OF LITTLE BARRYMORE STREET. By Gertrude Smith. 2.
A BOOK OF NATURE MYTHS. By Florence Holbrook. 7.
BARNABY LEE. By John Bennett. 9.
THE BOYS OF THE RINCON RANCH. By H. S. Canfield. 9.
BEHIND THE LINE. By Ralph Henry Barbour. 3.
THE FLAG ON THE HILLTOP. By Mary Tracy Earle. 7.
FICET'S GAP. By Homer Greene. 10.
JANET'S A DAUGHTER OF THE MANSE. By Margaret E. Sangster. 2.
KING MOMBO. By Paul Du Chaillu. 1.
THE TREASURE OF THE INCAS. By G. A. Henty. 1.

1. Charles Scribner's Sons. 2. Fleming H. Revell Company. 3. D. Appleton & Company. 4. John Lane. 5. Dodd, Mead & Company. 6. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 7. Houghton, Mifflin & Company. 8. L. C. Page & Company. 9. The Century Company. 10. Macmillan & Company. 11. Doubleday, Page & Company. 12. J. B. Lippincott Company. 13. Little, Brown & Company. 14. J. F. Taylor & Company.



HENRY VAN DYKE,
"The Blue Flower."



PAUL LEICESTER FORD,
"Wanted: A Chaperon."



H. G. WELLS,
"The Sea Lady."



ELLEN GLASGOW,
"The Voice of the People."



NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS,
"The Quest of Happiness."



GILBERT PARKER,
"Donovan Pasha."

UNITED FRUIT CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINES to CENTRAL and South American Points

From NEW ORLEANS, LA.

For BELIZE, B. H., PUERTO BARRIOS,
GUAT., and PUERTO CORTEZ, S. H.—
Every Thursday, at 9 a. m.

For PORT LIMON, C. R.—
Every Friday at 9 a. m.

For PUERTO CORTEZ, S. H., CEIBA, S.
H., and Honduras Coast Points—
Weekly.

From MOBILE, ALA.

To BOCAS DEL TORO —

Sailings Weekly.

For PUERTO CORTEZ, CEIBA and HON-
DURAS COAST POINTS —
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ALSO ADDITIONAL SAILINGS FOR THE
ABOVE POINTS.
NO FREIGHT RECEIVED WITHOUT
ORDERS.

For further information as to rates of freight and
passage, apply to C. H. ELLIS, Manager, or

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A Great Insurance Company.

THE Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, one of the largest insurance institutions in the world, just fifty years ago, realizing the importance of New Orleans as the commercial metropolis of the South, and with the view to better promote its growing interests in the South, established in New Orleans a department for the conduct of its affairs, creating, at the same time, a local board of directors composed of prominent citizens of New Orleans. Its foresight in this move can best be proven by the enormous strides it has made in the South, and especially in Louisiana and States immediately tributary thereto. To further express its confidence in the city, it has recently invested nearly \$500,000 in a modern fire-proof office building, and subsequently acquired three adjoining properties, and which latter can be accepted as an evidence of the satisfaction of its initial investment. By a remarkable coincidence, the first days of the company's existence in New Orleans were spent on the identical spot of its present abode, when its quarters consisted of a small one-story structure, with not over three employes, while its present home represents one of the most beautiful buildings in the South, seven stories of strictly modern construction, and with a force of nearly thirty employes. Verily, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company is looked upon as one of the institutions of the Creole City.

R. H. DOWNMAN

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Finest of its class. Packed in
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Crescent Mills Louisiana Cane Syrup.
Uwanta Brand of Canned Goods.

Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Close of Business Nov. 17, 1902

Capital,	:::	:::	:::	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,				2,065,582.93
Deposits,	:::	:::	:::	9,623,758.14

Accounts of Merchants, Banks and Bankers Solicited.

J. W. CASTLES, President	CHARLES PALFREY, Cashier
ANDREW STEWART, Vice-President	P. L. GIRAULT, Assistant Cashier
S. V. FORNARIS, " "	GEORGE FERRIER, " "
F. J. KINNEY, " "	L. M. POOL, " "
WYATT H. INGRAM, JR., Trust Officer	

G. W. NOTT, President	A. A. LELONG, 2d Vice-President
H. LAROUSSINI, Vice-President	S. A. TRUFANT, Cashier

Capital, :::: \$380,200
Undivided Profits, \$185,000

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana NEW ORLEANS, LA.



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BARING BROS. & CO., Ltd., London	HEINE & CO., Paris
HOPE & CO., Amsterdam, Holland	

J. C. DENIS, President.	HENRY ABRAHAM, Vice-Prest.	F. DIETZE, Cashier.
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Germania National Bank,

620 Canal Street, New Orleans.

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\$465,000.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE terrific efforts made in certain quarters to prevent a collapse have caused a sudden and sharp decline in prices. It was the fashion, during the boom period, for the bulls to take up a group of stocks and manipulate them for an advance, and then to sell at the high prices and take up another group and repeat the operation. Lately the bears have turned the tables and have been following a similar plan by attacking Standard Oil, the Morgan, or the Gates stocks, and in every instance the victory has been on the bear side. That the market has not touched its lowest plane is evidenced by the fact that in making the transfers of large blocks of Chicago and Northwestern shares and of Southern Pacific shares, the great operators, who were compelled to let go at a sacrifice, sold at considerably lower than the market rates. In other words, they had to open up a bargain-counter in order to effect a sale.

Of course there are artificial factors in the decline as there were in the advance of the market. I have no doubt that some old established interests have resented the intrusion of Western men and methods on Wall Street, and have sought to punish the Western contingent for their audacity in obtaining possession of such railroads as the Louisville and Nashville and the Rock Island, and entering a field which had heretofore been almost entirely monopolized by Morgan & Co. and allied interests. The greatest danger to the market is in the possible collapse of some overloaded operator or syndicate, which might carry down with it many weaker concerns, create alarm, and culminate in panic. The report that over half a billion of the industrial corporation underwritings of the last three years is still open is significant. Must there be other syndicates organized to relieve underwriting syndicates that are on the ragged edge? And who will relieve the relievers, if the stress of bad weather in Wall Street continues? Where shall the life-saving station be found? If reports are true even Mr. Morgan found it easier to offer bonds than cash to the English owners of the White Star Line, which is to be

a part of his International Mercantile Marine Co. I fear that the public will not be very eager to subscribe to this latest Morgan enterprise. The pitcher that goes to the well too often is sure to be broken.

It is evident that shrewd bull operators have been selling out their stocks at every chance and that some of the most daring are ranging themselves on the bear side. The boldest optimists predict that our general prosperity will continue for a year longer; but suppose this prediction fails and the growing signs of a halt in the high tide of prosperity continue to increase. Suppose that the antagonism between labor and capital should be strengthened; that the coal-strike plan of arbitration should fail and the strike be renewed; that the railroads, with declining trade, begin to cut rates. What would be the outcome? It can be nothing else but what it has been in the past, an era of railroad and industrial bankruptcy and reorganization. It all depends upon how strained the situation may become, and very much depends, in this connection, on the reasonableness with which labor and capital will deal with each other. The presidential election, a time of general business unrest, is rapidly approaching, and the pendulum continues to swing away from the satisfactory poise of McKinley prosperity.

"D." Netcong, N. J.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"H." Portsmouth, O.: The proposition is purely speculative. I do not advise the purchase.

"B." Manchester, N. H.: Am making inquiries regarding the Uvero Plantation Company, of Boston.

"D." Detroit, Mich.: Nothing is known of the propositions on Wall Street. What little I hear is not favorable.

"G." Harrisburg: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Doremus Automatic Vending Company.

"A. B." Dayton: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I would not sacrifice at present, but would sell at the first favorable opportunity.

"W." Lansdowne, Penn.: I do not believe in the scheme of the Lincoln Financial Bureau, or in any other bureau, syndicates, combinations, or advisory agencies of that character.

"B." Toronto: You must be a subscriber to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at regular rates, at the home office, to be entitled to a place on my preferred list. Keep out of the market at present.

"K." Youngstown, O.: (1) A speculative proposition, of course. (2) Yes, the Hidden Fortune adjoins the Homestead. (3) The address of the Oro Grande Placer Mining Company is Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, New York.

"F. X. H." New York: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. The position of the Denver and Rio Grande is excellent and the preferred is regarded with favor by many. I would not buy at present.

"A." Colorado: I regard the proposition of G. A. Aufrecht & Co. as about as cheery a thing as I have seen. They offer to take your money and speculate with it for one-tenth of the profits, you to stand all the losses. Enough said.

"X." California: (1) I agree with you regarding the American Finance and Mortgage Company. (2) The Hidden Fortune is well located in the midst of a valuable territory. (3) Reliable brokers do not care to take small amounts for investment. It will be necessary for you to select your own stock and give an order for it.

"Curious." Chicago: It is impossible to figure on the probable price of copper, experts tell me, unless one can appreciate what the probable demand for the metal will be, and that depends upon the condition of business generally. At present, the supply of the metal appears to be increasing

without a proportionate increase in demand, and many, therefore, predict lower prices next year.

"P." Rochester: While I hesitate to advise the sale of United States Steel preferred at a sacrifice, I do not think it is a cheap and safe proposition, even at the present lower level. Many believe that the bonded indebtedness of three hundred odd millions of this great trust represents the intrinsic value of the property. I am told that the cost of the new Lackawanna Steel and Iron Works at Buffalo, when the ratio of its output is considered, is only on the basis of the bonded indebtedness of the United States Steel Trust.

"S." Santa Fé, N. M.: (1) There is no greater assurance of the regularity of crops in Mexico than in any other part of the country. The same visitations of Providence that cause distress in agricultural regions elsewhere occur in Mexico. (2) I advised the purchase of Manhattan long ago. That was the time to have gotten in. (3) I would not sacrifice my Lehigh Valley. Its earnings per mile are nearly as large as those of Erie, while its expenditures for maintenance of way are twice as large as those of the latter. The income of the Lehigh Valley has been largely diverted to its improvement and eventually this will tell in the price of the stock.

"A." Springfield, Mo.: (1) The Mullins suit against the Boston and Montana is for a three-quarter interest in the Comanche claim, one of the best possessions of the Amalgamated Copper Company, some estimating its value as high as \$25,000,000. (2) The new Rock Island bonds are really a second mortgage on the road. Behind them stands only the stock of the old Rock Island Company. Hence their apparently low price. (3) The heavy decline in silver is said to be the reason of the weakness of American Smelting and Refining shares. (4) The resumption of the coal strike early in the new year would be a damaging factor on Wall Street.

"C." Richmond, Va.: (1) It is claimed that Norfolk and Western will earn 8 per cent. on the common this year. (2) The earnings of Baltimore and Ohio last year, it is said, were equal to over 8 per cent. on the common. The condition of this property has been greatly improved. I would not sacrifice my stock. (3) The open break between the large interests represented by Gould and Harriman shows that there is not such harmony among our financial leaders as many have proclaimed. The fight between the Gould and Pennsylvania interests, the Gates-Belmont feud, and the struggle between the Moore and Vanderbilt interests over the control of the Northwest, all indicate that conditions are far from peaceful in the circles of high finance.

"M." St. Paul: If you have read this column regularly, you will have observed that almost every week I have answered questions similar to yours regarding United States Steel common. Whether it will ever sell at 42 again or not depends, first, upon market conditions, which embrace also the condition of the money market; and, secondly, on the disposition and power of the promoters of the steel trust to advance the shares. If they have sold most of their holdings they will not have the disposition to protect the stock. If business conditions do not continue as prosperous as they have been, they will not have the power. It is an axiom on Wall Street that when any stock yields two or three times the normal rate of interest something is wrong with it.

"Bear." Fargo: (1) The outlook for cheaper money this year is not good. It is significant that

Berlin dispatches report that increasing American demands for German money are expected toward the close of the year. (2) One of the evidences of declining prosperity is found in the tremendous shrinkage in the copper stocks, owing to the fall in the price of that metal. This shrinkage approximates \$275,000,000, which means enormous losses to the holders. (3) Vermilye & Co., who are endeavoring to find a market for the new Rock Island securities, would naturally say the best they could of them. (4) The vast combination of Austrian and Hungarian iron and steel industries recently negotiated means still closer competition with our own steel trust, at home as well as abroad.

"G. E. T." Elizabeth: (1) Usually, it is wiser not to sacrifice a stock after its price has been cut in two, as that of Amalgamated Copper has. While I have very little confidence in the property, considering the condition of the copper market, I hesitate to advise the sacrifice of your copper shares at present. A speculative whirl might give you a better chance to get out. (2) I regard the Adams Express Company bonds as an excellent investment. (3) Investment bonds are not liable to decline very much unless such a financial crisis occurs as will compel their owners to sacrifice them to protect their speculative holdings. I have from time to time pointed out a number of bonds that yield over 4 per cent. and have merit, including the Kansas City Southern 3s, the San Antonio and Aransas Pass first 4s, the Toledo, St. Louis and Western prior lien 3½s, and other bonds of that character.

"J." Jamestown, N. Y.: The scheme to which you refer is a contemptible trick of some bunco Wall Street men. They have been sending out circulars offering mining, oil, and industrial shares for sale at a nominal price and following it with another circular, purporting to come from a different firm, offering to loan money on these shares at a high valuation. When the purchasers of the shares try to negotiate a loan from the second firm the latter replies that it has loaned all its funds and cannot accommodate new customers. Then comes a third circular to the buncoed investor, purporting to be from a collection agency, offering to collect the claims of the investor in the bogus companies for a small fee. This agency gets all the papers and other legal evidence from the customer and sometimes a fee besides, and then goes out of business, making it almost impossible for the swindled ones to follow up the swindlers in the courts. I wish my readers would bear in mind that Wall Street is a dangerous place for a stranger, unless he has his bearings and knows his business.

"X. Y." Groton, N. Y.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) The American Can Company made a very unsatisfactory showing in its last annual report. It showed about 4 per cent. earned on the preferred. There is \$41,000,000 preferred and the same amount of common stock, and very little other indebtedness. The plant, real estate, patents, etc., constitute the chief assets, aggregating \$75,000,000 out of a total of \$85,000,000 reported. It is said that on a recent decline the shares were picked up by insiders and there has been talk of absorption by the United States Steel Corporation, but that has probably all it can take care of. (2) If I could have 4 per cent. from a savings bank I would keep my money there for the present. Something is liable to drop at any time in Wall Street after such a rise, and the man with ready money can go in and buy dividend-payers and make a profit. (3) As between Atchison preferred and the Union Pacific convertible 4s, for speculation and investment, I would rather have the latter. (4) Impossible to fix minimum price of anything in this market.

Continued on following page.

Spendthrifts

To INVESTORS. To SAVERS.

What can you get so quick and sure as New York City building lots in the line of growth? Lots from \$500 to \$1,500 each. Last year's prices, \$150 to \$400 each. Lots 20 x 100 and 37½ x 100 feet, \$10 down each, and \$6, \$8 and \$10 monthly. Two hundred millions is being spent to improve transit facilities and beautify Greater New York. Do you want to reap the benefit of others' efforts? All we ask you to do is to investigate. If we do not satisfy you that you can make 100% in three years, do not invest. We allow your fares to and from New York to inspect the property. All representations guaranteed. **Borough Park Co., P. O. Box 257, Madison Square, N. Y. City.**

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Send for free market letter mentioning 300 other companies.

EMERSON & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

171 La Salle St. CHICAGO 35 Nassau St. NEW YORK

Winter Golf under Palm Trees.

THE PENINSULA which the United States dips into the tropics furnishes interesting conditions. While rain, snow, sleet, and bitter cold prevail over the great broad zone of the country, down at the southeast corner of it, on the little nose of Florida, are palm trees, balmy breezes, and the warmth of bright sunshine. This situation has led to the extensive development of the only tropical State of the Union. And people fleeing before the Northern winter blasts like migratory birds, have carried into the region of palm trees their customs and amusements. So in the tropical land the Northern folks have laid out golf links where, in mid-winter, they can stroll under the palms as they play. A notable exodus of pleasure and health seekers has started toward this part of the South. They are attracted by the exciting tarpon fishing, and by the sailing and boating to be enjoyed; by the drives to be taken over the picturesque oyster-shell roads; by the opportunity of shooting various game, from deer to quail; by the sweet Southern air; and by strange relics and odd phases of life to be found. Gorgeous hotels are ready for the winter visitors.

Cuba is only ninety miles away, and many have planned little excursions to that island. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad is responsible for a large part of the great winter movement to Florida. It reaches all parts of the State and has most thoughtfully introduced limited trains and every possible convenience for those who desire to journey to the South.

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A CHRISTMAS GIFT

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 Policy assures comfort for
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Vacancies in every State
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 character to act as
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Apply to **GAGE E. TARBELL**
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Send this coupon for particulars of such a policy issued at your age.

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INCORPORATED 1885

The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia

S. E. CORNER CHESTNUT AND BROAD STREETS

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SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$1,200,000

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allowing interest.

Buys and Sells Real Estate In and Around
Philadelphia.

Acts as Financial Agent for Charitable
and Religious Institutions.

FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.

He was 57; looked about 40, despite daily business cares and responsibilities innumerable, about which he refused to worry. Why?

The future of his family was made secure, his old age provided for by a policy in the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND: 1ST WARD: BROOKE STREET SEWER, from Jersey Street to Richmond Turnpike. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8: 209TH STREET SEWER, between Harlem River and 10th Avenue; 210TH STREET SEWER, between 9th and 10th Avenues; 9th AVENUE SEWER, between 208th and 210th streets; also, 10th AVENUE SEWER, between 207th and 209th streets. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 21 to December 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 22ND WARD, SECTION 4, WEST 53RD STREET OPENING, from 11th Avenue to established line of the Hudson River. Confirmed November 6, 1902; entered November 19, 1902. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 21 to December 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue and street, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 24TH WARD, SECTION 11, WENDOVER AVENUE OPENING, from 3rd Avenue to the Western line of Crotona Park, and from Boston Road to the eastern line of Crotona Park. Confirmed November 6, 1902; entered November 19, 1902. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue and street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 7, CLAREMONT AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET OPENING, WIDENING AND EXTENDING, at their north-westerly intersection, and the WIDENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, at their south-easterly intersection. Confirmed November 13, 1902; entered November 21, 1902. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, November 21, 1902.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Subscriber," Uxbridge: No.
"H." Boston: Not for investment.
"J." New York: Preference given.
"F. J." Herk, N. Y.: I do not believe in the proposition. No rating.
"H." New Orleans: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.
"A. D. G." Cleveland: The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street and I am unable to obtain the information you seek.
"Vermont": So far as I am able to ascertain I am not favorably impressed by the plan of the Globe Security Company.
"W." Westminster: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. J. L. McLean & Co. do a very large business.
"C." Syracuse: I would not sacrifice my Ontario and Western at present. You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.
"B. W." Bridgeport: Thanks for your compliment. I agree with you regarding the Fore River Company's action. The stockholders should organize in their own defense.
"Hal." Pittsburg: None of the propositions could be classed as investments, and in these troublesome times it would be wise to put your money in nothing else but investment properties.
"D." Anacosta: The Palisades Park Company has a property with less probabilities of an advance than real estate more centrally located. You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.
"C." Dresden, O.: The scheme may work for a little while, but it is like all the other get-rich-quick concerns and will end in failure. Your friends had better pull out while they have a profit. If they stay in they will surely have a loss.
"C." Troy: The manner in which Metropolitan Traction has been manipulated by insiders, who wanted to insure its control without owning a majority of the shares, has made many doubtful of its investment value. At present I think better of Missouri Pacific.

"L." Allentown: I thank you for your revelations regarding New York L. Development Company. Anyone who purchases real estate ought first to advise himself regarding its location and surroundings. It is unfortunate that you did not do this in the case to which you refer.

"S." Salem, O.: (1) Of course all the propositions to which you refer are speculative and you could not market your holdings, in an emergency, on any of the stock exchanges. If you like to deal with propositions of that character the ones you speak of are probably as good as most of those offered to the public.

"M." Philadelphia: (1) I do not advise the purchase of Reading or any other speculative shares at present. (2) While I do not believe in Steel preferred as a permanent investment, I would not sacrifice the shares at this time. An effort to advance them will no doubt be made when money market conditions improve.

"D." Jacksonville: The Mobile and Ohio Montgomery Division First 5s, Evansville and Terre Haute First Con. 6s, Western Union Refunding and Real Estate 4 1/2s, Georgia Central 5s, and Chicago, Western Indiana general 5s, I think, are the best bonds on your list, and all are safe, though not yielding a very large rate of interest.

"Y." Pittsfield: (1) I would not sell or buy stocks on a 5 per cent. margin at this critical time. (2) If I owned such stocks as United States Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific and Illinois Central, bought at high prices, I would dispose of them whenever I could do so without loss and wait for the lower level that I confidently expect within a year.

"Montana": No operators on Wall Street conduct their plans of campaign with greater secrecy than those who are, in the public mind at least, associated with Standard Oil interests. The theory that these interests have been picking up Amalgamated Copper on the recent recession is based not upon revelations made from headquarters, but solely on circumstantial evidence, which, of course, is not infallible.

"W." Chicago: The manner in which the new Rock Island issues have been manipulated has made conservative investors exceedingly wary, and yet the tip has been very quietly circulated that all the Rock Island issues are to be advanced. I have no doubt that if the strong influences behind them are able to put them up they will do so, for the purpose of selling out.

"H." Elmira, N. Y.: (1) A number of leading electric concerns in Germany have combined to meet American competition and oppose the inroads especially of the Westinghouse Company. (2) The passing of the December dividend by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company indicates that the shipbuilding industry in the United States is not in the best condition. It will not facilitate the sale of the new Morgan shipbuilding combine's securities.

"W." Brooklyn: (1) Diligent efforts are being made to float the new 4 per cent. Rock Island bonds. They are reasonably safe, but by no means gilt-edged. (2) All such propositions are so highly speculative and controlled by so few people that I hesitate to advise. I prefer to give you an opinion of securities dealt in on the exchanges and regarding which official reports are at least occasionally made.

"E." Creston: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Not dealt in on Wall Street. (2) I would not buy United States Steel common at present figures. (3) The possibilities of Great Western, in view of the important strategic position it holds, give speculative value to its junior issues. Rumors are constantly heard that it is to be absorbed by some of its larger rivals, on a basis favorable to the stockholders.

"J." Austin, Tex.: (1) The merger of the International and National Mexican railroads has been reported. As they are owned by the same interests, such a merger might be beneficial from the standpoint of retrenchment. (2) The decline in silver affects the Mexican railways because, while they must pay the interest on their obligations in gold, they receive payment for their freight and passengers in depreciated silver. The decline in silver is therefore equivalent to a cut in freight and passenger rates.

"Wyndham": (1) The readiness with which a stock can be manipulated for a rise, even in an unfavorable market, by the promulgation of some deal or combination has recently been shown by the sudden advance in Manhattan, while all the rest of the market was dragging. The fact that such combinations are always possible makes one wary of advising short sales, though I think the entire market is still on too high a level. (2) Everything depends on existing conditions in Wall Street and in the financial world.

"S." Vancouver: (1) But for the vicissitudes of local legislation People's Gas would sell much higher. Around par it seems to be in constant demand. (2) The phenomenal earnings of Union Pacific are said to justify the high price of the common, but any one can see that there is to be much greater competition in our transcontinental traffic within a few years, and for that reason I regard Union Pacific common as high enough. (3) Glad you profited by my advice regarding Manhattan. I see no reason to buy it now.

"R." Exeter, N. Y.: (1) I do not believe it safe to buy in the present market, excepting for quick turns. (2) Bay State Gas is purely speculative, with possibilities growing out of the proposed gas combination in Boston. United States Steel common represents nothing but water. Southern Pacific has merit, but is in the control of a speculative and gambling clique. You should be

a subscriber at the home office to be on my preferred list.

"A." Dubuque: (1) St. Paul preferred, Chicago and Northwestern, Lake Shore, Pullman, and Delaware and Lackawanna are safe investment shares. I would not advise the purchase of anything until the market is more settled. (2) Erie common is decidedly speculative. It sold last year as low as 25 and as high as 45. Chesapeake and Ohio sold as low as 29 and as high as 53. Both have had a pretty big jump.

"F." Worcester, Mass.: You are not on my preferred list. (1) American Locomotive common has little prospects of a dividend. I think, at the same price, for speculation, I would rather buy Corn Products common or Greene Copper. A cheap, low-priced industrial is Leather common. (2) Unless the demand for copper increases or a combination of copper interests is made, I see no reason for an advance in Amalgamated.

"Ink." Fairhaven, Mass.: (1) Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific are all in strong hands, but must suffer with the rest of the market if the liquidation continues, as it probably will. (2) Not at present. (3) If Amalgamated interests should ever succeed in their purpose to control the copper output the stock could be put higher than ever before. (4) Atchison preferred has merit as an investment, below par, but I am not advising the purchase of any shares at present.

"L." New York: Missouri, Kansas and Texas common sold last year as low as 15 and as high as 35. The road is being constantly improved and the Rockefeller interests in the property are said to be large. I would not sacrifice my holdings at present. Colorado and Southern 4s are a fairly good bond and sell at nearly all they are worth, as the market goes. I would rather have the Canada Southern seconds, or the Union Pacific convertibles. Am not advising purchases now.

"J. R. C." Ottawa: (1) I believe Kansas City Southern, on recessions, is a purchase, but the price must depend on market conditions. Approximating 50, it seems to be picked up by insiders. (2) I look for further liquidation, unless the money stringency is relieved. (3) The safer speculation at such a time is in dividend-paying stocks, in which the liquidation is sometimes compulsory, by reason of the large speculative holdings of those who are compelled to sacrifice them. Careful observation of the market, from day to day, will be your best guidance.

"W." Reading, Penn.: (1) Erie second preferred sold last year as low as 40, Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred 37, Southern Pacific 30, and Texas Pacific at 24. The prices you give are much higher. Many believe that liquidation must carry stocks to a much lower level. I hardly anticipate that the level for Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific will be as low as that I have quoted. (2) Norfolk and Western sold at 42 last year and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred at 54. Both have had reason for a rise and on recessions offer speculative opportunities.

"E. D. B." San Francisco: Until the liquidation is more extensive and complete you may expect lower prices. There may be feverish spasms of activity, but the tendency must be downward. It is impossible to state at what figures certain stocks should be bought; everything depends upon how far the liquidation will go. St. Louis Southwestern preferred sold last year as low as 42 and as high as 71. Chicago and Great Western B between 41 and 56, and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred from 54 to 77. The last-mentioned looks the safest.

"H." Bridgeport, Conn.: (1) At this writing the details of the new International Silver amalgamation have not been disclosed. (2) A very interesting article on the suppression of the bucket shop recently appeared in Money, a paper published in Pittsburg. I agree with you that they deserve the attention of the New York Stock Exchange and of the legitimate houses and members of all exchanges in good standing. It seems to me that the interest charges to which you refer are very unfair and give the bucket-shop operator a decidedly undue advantage. You should read the article in Money, which covers the matter, very carefully.

"F." Coronado, Cal.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Answered by telegram. (2) You should get your money's worth. (3) Circular not inclosed. (4) This is not a good market to speculate in when you are at such a distance from it. (5) American Sugar is a gambler's stock and I do not advise trading in it, unless you are one of the insiders. Brooklyn Rapid Transit is making a better showing, mainly because it is using its large issue of bonds for the payment of extraordinary expenses and improvements, instead of paying for these out of its earnings. The latter apparently are improving for this reason, and on this improvement an effort to advance the stock will be made. Rock Island common, it is said, may be able to earn 3 per cent., but I doubt it. It is highly speculative. (6) In case of a panic all stocks will decline, but the dividend-paying investment securities will decline the least. (7) So does everybody. (8) I only answer specific inquiries as they reach me. Don't expect too much for eight bits. (9) Ditto.

Continued on following page.

Review of the Eastern College Football Season.

Continued from page 536.

backs, Purcell and Coffin, but none of them were dependable for a whole game, because of injuries.

FULL-BACKS.—Graydon recalls Kelly's method of hitting the line more than any man who has played since 1897. He runs low, swiftly, and with pile-driving force, and is easily the best of the year. None of the others approach him, but Torney, of West Point, Shepard, of Cornell, Bennett, of Pennsylvania, were good, and in Kafer, Princeton had a very strong man until he was hurt. Bowman, of Yale, was the best of the freshmen full-backs, and Coote, the Wesleyan freshman, has the making of a marvelous punter. Quill, of Amherst, was a fierce line-plunger and good kicker; and Foster, of Dartmouth, very valuable, both as a runner and as an interferer.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 28 to December 11, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 24TH WARD, SECTION 11, ANDREWS AVENUE OPENING, from East 180th Street to the south line of the New York University property. Confirmed November 18, 1902; entered November 26, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, November 26, 1902.

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"This Beats New Jersey"

CHARTERS PROCURED under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst. Secretary of State, Huron, South Dakota, or 220 B'way, 20th K., New York.

American Wagons in Demand.

ACCORDING TO the most trustworthy reports there is an excellent opening at Harput, Turkey, and the region round about for standard American vehicles such as carts and traps, buckboards, farm carts and wagons, and also for a limited number of landaus and phaetons. The opening for light, strong carts, such as are largely supplied to the South African market, is specially good, as also for farm carts and wagons or at least for the wheels and axles. There is a pressing need for better vehicles than the crude ox carts and buffalo carts now exclusively used by the farmers of the Harput country.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET STEWART BUILDING NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., before the first day of January, 1903, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

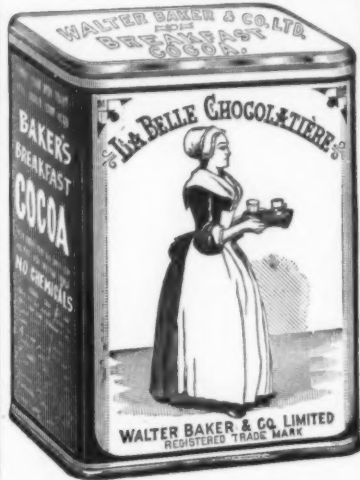
Upon any such tax not paid before the first day of December, 1902, one per centum will be charged, received and collected in addition to the amount thereof. Upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1903, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof, at the rate of seven per centum per annum as provided in Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, to be calculated from the sixth day of October, 1902, on which day the tax became due and payable and became a lien as provided in Sec. 914 of the said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

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and Dainty Dishes**

ARE MADE FROM

**BAKER'S
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COCOA**



ABSOLUTELY PURE
Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor

Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark. Under the decisions of the U. S. Courts no other Cocoa is entitled to be labeled or sold as "BAKER'S COCOA."

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soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

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Instruments, Drums, Uniforms. Lyon & Healy's "Own Make" Instruments are now used by the greatest artists. Fine Catalogue, 400 illustrations, mailed free; it gives Band Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands. Bargains in Instruments just reduced in price. **LYON & HEALY, 98 Adams St., Chicago.** The World's Largest Music House. Sole Everything known in Music.

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Flyer**

Via

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Write for Rates and Folders.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**How To Reduce New York's
Taxes.**

ANY MAN who devises a practical method of lessening the burdens of taxation,



JAMES M. STEVENSON,
Deputy Comptroller of New
York City.

without at the same time impairing the efficiency of government through lack of revenue, deserves the gratitude of the taxpayer. One of the chief merits of the Republican State administration has been the virtual wiping out of direct taxes levied on property owners at large. It seems probable, also, that the present authorities of the City of New York will win the regard of the taxpayers by urging a feasible plan for giving them some relief. The municipal expenses of the metropolis naturally tend to a yearly increase, but owing to the laws which provide for strengthening the sinking fund much unnecessary money is turned over to the latter. To obviate this, Deputy Comptroller James M. Stevenson, a very capable official who is well versed in finance, proposes that the money in excess of the actual requirements of the sinking fund be invested in special "general fund bonds" issued by the city, and that the money be placed in the city treasury and applied to reduction of taxes. The annual excess of sinking-fund revenue is about \$8,500,000, and if this were made usable for current outlays taxation could be reduced about ten per cent. Mayor Low, Comptroller Grout, and many leading financiers approve of Mr. Stevenson's idea and an effort will be made to secure an amendment of the charter permitting the adoption of this plan.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"F." San Diego, Cal.: Keep out of the market at present.

"F." Xenia, O.: You ought to be a subscriber. It's worth it.

"W." Montour Falls: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.

"Vermont": The circular has not reached me. Will make inquiries.

"M." Jacksonville: I would not pay any attention to his recommendations.

"S." Lowell: At present I would keep out of this market. If it has a decided slump, buy dividend-payers.

"H." Providence: I am against all such blind pools and take no stock in the Finance Company to which you refer.

"G." New York: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. The Olympia Mining Company's stocks are not dealt in on the exchanges. It is too highly speculative for me to recommend.

"G." Dover, Del.: I am not advising the purchase of the California Con. Oil, the Cameron Land, Oil and Investment, the Penny Express, or the International Wheel, Tire and Rubber Company's shares. Leave them all severely alone.

"L." Covington: (1) Both are reported to have excellent prospects, though I have not been on the ground and cannot speak from personal knowledge. (2) It has been a successful mining venture, paying consecutive dividends for many years and having large ore bodies still undeveloped.

"Jule." New York: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Ontario and Western has possibilities as a coal road that must not be overlooked. (2) I still think well, on sharp reactions, of Kansas City Southern and Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

"V." Bloomington, Ill.: (1) Reports of the absorption of the Chicago and Great Western by the Vanderbilts may be made for the same reason that similar reports have been made heretofore, to help the sale of the shares. Ultimately, the Great Western will no doubt be absorbed. Otherwise the shares would be regarded as selling at a pretty high figure. (2) The drop in the Swift & Co.'s stock followed the report that the proposed packing house combination would fall through. Various reasons were given for this, but the real one, I believe, is the tightness of the money market and the general indisposition of the public to invest in new industrial enterprises. I advised the sale of the Swift stock when there was a good profit in it.

New York, December 4. JASPER.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Will Issue Clerical Orders for 1903.

PURSUANT to its usual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue clerical orders for the year 1903 to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near its lines. Clergymen desiring such orders should make individual application for same on blanks furnished by the Company through its Agents. Applications should reach the General Office of the Company by December 21st, so that orders may be mailed December 31st to all clergymen entitled to receive them.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
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**If Your Friend
Is Sick**

Tell Me the Book to Send.

No money is wanted—not from you nor from him. I ask only a postal card, and I ask it as an act of humanity.

Then I will do this:

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If the sick one even thinks it has failed, I will pay the druggist myself.

Please note what that means. I furnish a costly treatment that I spent a lifetime in perfecting, and whenever it fails the test is entirely free. But failures are rare. My records show that 39 out of each 40 get well, and pay for the remedy gladly.

No other remedy, in chronic and difficult cases, could stand a test like that. The reason is this: My Restorative alone strengthens the inside nerves. There is no other way to bring back that nerve power which alone makes each vital organ do its duty. There is no other way to make weak organs well.

Simply state which Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, Book No. 2 on the Heart, Book No. 3 on the Kidneys, address Dr. Shoop, Box 949, Racine, Wis. Book No. 4 for Women, Book No. 5 for Men (sealed), Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.



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Sunshine**

Acres of roses and miles of palms—that's California in midwinter. Gather flowers and pick oranges. Reached on a high-class train—**The California Limited.**

Chicago to California in less than three days. Why endure disagreeable weather at home?

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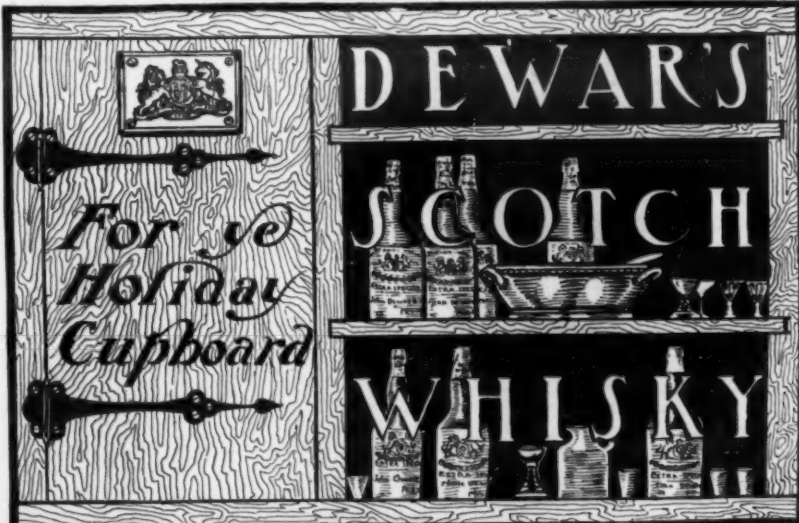
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Superb Flavor

It is the American
Gentleman's
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Underwear for
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AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.



Is always of uniform excellence. It never
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Champagne with a delightful bouquet,
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rally fermented.



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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the
information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No
charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding
life-insurance matters, and communications are
treated confidentially. A stamp should always be
inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed
advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

A DECISION of interest to the members
of all fraternal orders was recently
handed down by the New York Court of
Appeals, in affirming a judgment of two
thousand dollars awarded a lady in Roches-
ter, Mrs. Weber, against the Supreme Tent
of the Knights of the Maccabees, on a life-
insurance policy taken out by her late hus-
band. When he joined the order the rules
provided that the contract of insurance
should be void if he should commit suicide
within a year. He committed suicide
within five years and the order resisted
payment on the ground that the rules had
been amended so as to extend the time
from one year to five. The court held that
a fraternal order could not, by amendment
to its rules, deprive a person already insured
or his beneficiaries, of their rights under
their original contracts. I call attention
to this case to emphasize once more the
danger to which the members of the frater-
nal orders subject themselves. In an old-
line company there is no such thing as
amending rules or taking any other action
inimical to the member or policy-holder.
He knows at the outset precisely what he is
to pay and what he is to get. No sensible
man will make a contract which is not clear
and definite at the start. In such matters
as life insurance especially, there should be
no uncertainties.

"H." North East, Penn.: I see no reason why
the Commercial Registry Company cannot fulfill
its offer.

"B." Butler, Penn.: I think very little of it.
Don't experiment with life insurance. It is too
serious a business.

"S." Augusta, Me.: (1) The plan is adopted by
many corporations, but is rather a beneficial than
an insurance feature. (2) Yes, if the bad risks are
eliminated. (3) The larger the membership, the
less the cost.

"L." Beaumont, Texas: Both the policies have
special advantages, but I think, if I understand
you properly, that a twenty-five-year installment
policy would, under all the circumstances, best meet
your requirements.

"K." New Orleans: Of course something de-
pends upon your circumstances and those of your
dependents. I hardly see how you would benefit
by making the proposed change. The New York
Life certainly lives up to all its contracts.

"S." Sioux Falls: Of course all estimates are
based on the expectations of probable earnings
and of the maintenance of certain rates of interest.
The proposition, however, looks businesslike and
feasible and the Provident Savings is an enterpris-
ing and prosperous company.

"F." Sioux Falls S. D.: (1) The Provident
Savings Life Assurance Society is a prosperous,
enterprising company, and its annual reports for
the past few years have shown a steady and health-
ful growth. (2) As good as either. (3) A rival
agent is not expected to tell the truth.

"E." Sioux Falls, S. D.: The company has ex-
cellent management and is regarded as prosperous
and strong.

The Hermit.

Personally-conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

SEASON OF 1902-1903.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces
the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the
season of 1902-1903:—

California.—Two tours: No. 1 will leave New
York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg January 29;
No. 2 will leave February 19 and will include
Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans.

Florida.—Three tours to Jacksonville will leave
New York and Philadelphia February 3 and 17
and March 3. The first two admit of a stay of two
weeks in the "Flowerly State." Tickets for the
third tour will be good to return by regular trains
until May 31, 1903.

Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington.—
Four tours will leave New York and Philadelphia
March 14 and 28, April 25, and May 9.

Old Point Comfort.—Four tours will leave New
York and Philadelphia March 14 and 28, April 25,
and May 9.

Washington.—Nine tours will leave New York
and Philadelphia December 29, January 29, Feb-
ruary 12 and 26, March 5 and 19, April 6 and 23,
and May 14.

For detailed information apply to Tourist Agent,
263 Fifth Avenue, New York; 860 Fulton Street,
4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, New-
ark, N. J.; or George W. Boyd, Assistant General
Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

Cookie.—"Don't get the pork sausages
at Brown's, Mary; get them at Smith-
son's. They do wrap them up in such
beautiful love-letters, you can't think."

For coughs and colds, the best remedy is Piso's
Cure for Consumption.

"She seems to have lost her head over
that young man."

"Yes; I saw it on his shoulder."

Advice to Mothers: MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-
ING SYRUP should always be used for children teething.
It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain,
cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

"But she used to be considered quite a
beauty."

"That was before her father failed."

In the waterworks of Sohmer & Co., Sohmer Building,
170 Fifth Avenue, the reader will find instruments that
cannot be surpassed, and the purchaser is perfectly
assured of getting the best article in the market at a
very reasonable figure.

Can anyone suppose that
we would double the necessary
cost of our brewing without a
vital reason.

Would we spend so much on cleanliness? Would
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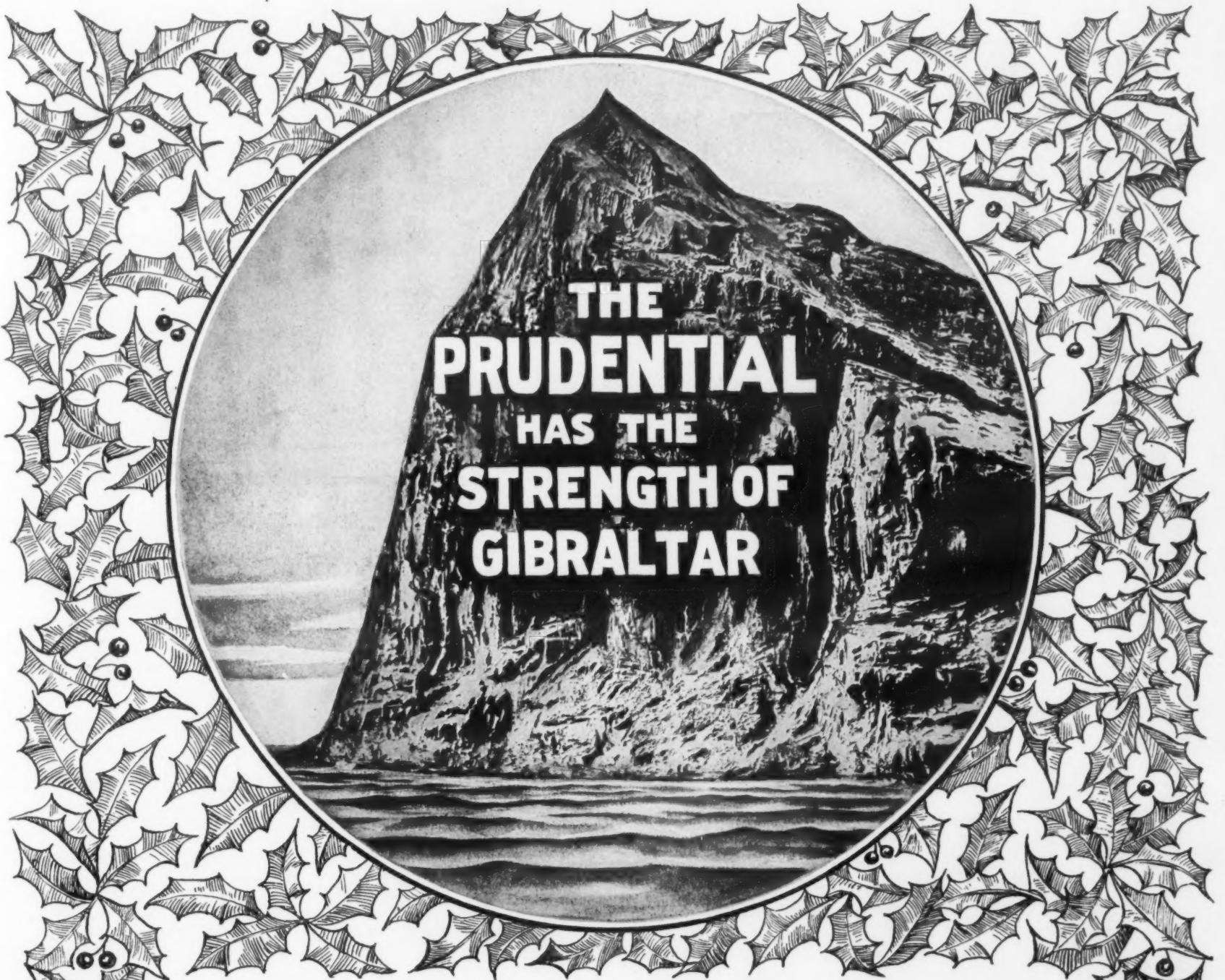
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